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THE MEETING OF THE FLEETS.

THE relations between France and England would form an interesting subject for a history. The mere notion of the possibility of the two countries remaining at peace for any length of time is quite of modern origin. It is a fact, however, and a most important one, that for the last fifty years England and France have had no quarrel that has not proved capable of being settled without an appeal to arms, while for a considerable portion of the half century they have been on perfectly good terms, and for a short period have been bound together in an intimate offensive and defensive alliance. Until the latter end of the eighteenth century there were good reasons, not why England should attack France, but why France, whenever she felt herself sufficiently strong, should make war against England. We had abandoned our claims upon Normandy—the natural cause of Anglo-French wars for so many centuries previously; we had lost our last possession on the French side of the Channel; but we still asserted our right to keep an English

commissioner at Dunkirk, whose duty it was to see that the French abstained from fortifying that port. This intolerable privilege was not formally given up until the signing of the treaty which recognised the independence of the United States of America, and at the same time put an end to the war which the French, ostensibly from a feeling of chivalry, but in reality with a view to their own interests, had undertaken against us on behalf of our own colonists.

The wars against the French republic and against the French empire were also caused, in a great measure, by our determination not to allow France to settle her own affairs. As the French republic had announced its willingness to help every people that might choose to rise against its rulers, it was natural enough that the English Government should be found among the French republic's enemies; while, in making war against the French empire, the English Government was really fighting for the safety of England as well as for the independence of continental Europe. Nevertheless, our claim to impose a particular form of government and a par-

ticular dynasty upon France was quite unjustifiable; and, unless we had learnt to abandon all such pretensions, we should have had abundant reasons for going to war with the French since 1815—in 1830, when the elder branch of the Bourbons was driven into exile; in 1848, when notice to quit was given to Louis Philippe; and, in 1851, when, in defiance of a special clause in the Treaty of Vienna, we allowed the throne of France to be reoccupied by a member of the Bonaparte family.

As to the right of the French to choose whatever form of government best suits them or that they may happen to like best for the moment, we do not suppose there will ever be any dispute on that subject again. Indeed, so little can we tell beforehand how our interests are likely to be affected by the manner in which France is ruled, that, with the Imperial Bonapartist France of the present day, we have scarcely had a serious dispute; while, with the Constitutional France of Louis Philippe's reign, we were twice on the point of going to war—once on the Eastern question, and once about the



LANDING AND INSPECTION OF FOREIGN CATTLE AT ST. KATHARINE STEAM-PACKET WHARF, LONDON.

Pritchard affair. Yet it had always been maintained by writers on the subject that France under an Imperial Government would be warlike, and under a Constitutional Government peaceful. The simple fact is, that since the consolidation of Russia as a great European Power, in 1815, England has had to choose between a Russian and a French alliance, France between a Russian and an English one; and this without any reference to the form of government existing in France. During a great part of Louis Philippe's reign the "entente cordiale," about which so much was said, was little more than a phrase. M. Guizot, who invented the phrase, would have liked it, no doubt, to be a reality; but England, having come to a sort of understanding with Russia on the Eastern question, could come to no understanding at all with France. So, when France had come to an understanding with Russia about the Italian war of 1859, England felt herself, in a measure, threatened by so formidable an alliance. The celebrated addresses from the French Colonels to the Emperor, in reference to the Orsini affair and to the harbouring of political assassins by England, was partly instrumental, no doubt, in provoking the volunteer movement; but it was, above all, called forth by the news of a convention having been signed by France and Russia which, though alleged not to be aimed at England, could not but be regarded in this country as an indirect menace.

Two years ago many persons asked—in France, it is true, more than in England—why the two countries did not resume, on the Polish question, the active union they had contracted, in 1844, for the war in the Crimea? It was a great misfortune for Poland, as it also was soon after for Denmark, that this union could not be revived; but, after the experience of the Crimean War and of the political events that followed it, it was not likely that its revival would be desired by the English. In hurrying the conclusion of the war, France paid little attention to the wishes and desires of England; and no sooner was peace signed than she accepted with eager gratitude the attentions so obsequiously offered to her by Russia. Then, when the Italian war broke out, England, after having been assured that it had been undertaken solely for an idea, and that France had no intention of annexing one rood of territory, found at the last moment that France had, from the very beginning, bargained to be paid for the liberation of Lombardy by the transfer of Nice and Savoy. Since the Crimean War there has been a series of misunderstandings between France and England, in the course of which England has sometimes, no doubt, been unjust towards France. It is, at least, satisfactory to think that those misunderstandings have now been cleared up, and that at the present moment there is no European or other "question" which divides the policy of England from that of France.

It is to be hoped, not merely as a matter of sentiment but for the best interests of European civilisation, that the alliance between France and England, the renewal of which is now being celebrated, may long continue. We remember, nearly two years ago, what a friendly reception was given to the Russian fleet in New York, and how much unnatural yet apparently sincere sympathy was expressed in America for the Russians while they were engaged in suppressing the Polish insurrection. As the Russians and Americans are never likely to come into collision on any point, they may for that reason be regarded as natural allies, and it is an alliance against which neither France nor England could do much alone. In the days when France and England were continually at war with one another, Russia was scarcely regarded as a European empire, and what are now called the United States were English colonies. Both Russia and the United States have grown into very formidable Powers, and a combination of the two could only be resisted by a counter-combination on the part of England and France. We should be sorry to think that the meeting of the French and English fleets at Cherbourg had any warlike signification; but, peaceful as the demonstration may be, it nevertheless points to the possibility of its renewal in a more impressive form if circumstances should render it necessary. As a question of feeling, there are many of us who would rather have America than France for an intimate ally. But England needs allies on the European continent, and there is no State in Europe by whose friendship we can so much profit, and which can profit so much by ours, as France. Moreover, an alliance between France and England means peace in Europe. We should not unite our policy to that of France if France entertained hostile projects in any quarter; while as for hostile projects being entertained against either France or England, they would at once be abandoned on its being known that an *entente cordiale* between the two countries really existed.

THE FOREIGN CATTLE TRADE OF LONDON.

THE Engraving on the preceding page of landing foreign cattle at the St. Katharine steam packet wharf will be peculiarly interesting to our readers at the present juncture, when the subject of the importation of foreign cattle is exciting so much attention. The vessel from which the animals are being landed is not exclusively a cattle-ship. She is a regular trader between London and Rotterdam, and carries passengers and general cargo as well as cattle. Mr. Holman, the inspector before whom the animals were passed, seemed on the occasion of our visit, and no doubt is at all times, extremely careful and strict in the discharge of his duties. The cattle by this vessel were all in excellent condition. For the following account of the trade and how it is carried on we are mainly indebted to a report furnished by the special commissioner of the Daily Telegraph:—

EXTENT OF THE TRADE AND SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

No one but a cattle salesman, unless he may happen to hold a commission in the commissariat, can form an adequate idea of the trouble involved in supplying London with its daily rations of animal food. We all have a vague notion that large quantities of

cattle are imported from abroad, but most of us would be surprised, on investigating the subject, with the magnitude of this trade. The metropolitan market is an attracting centre which makes its influence felt incessantly all over Western Europe. The fat pastures of Holstein and the marshy meadows of Jutland have been annexed, in reality, neither to Denmark nor to the Austro-Prussian alliance, but to the great depot for living beef in the Caledonian-road. German women carrying bundles of fodder on their heads to the lazy kine at home in stables are, in fact, getting dinner ready for London eating-houses; and droves of Flemish heeves patiently threading their way among the canals and dykes of Holland have been driven from their native fields, not to satisfy the appetites of Brussels or Bruges, but to appease the desperate voracity of Bayswater and Brixton. Far away, beyond the "long waving line of the blue Pyrenees," the large brown oxen with enormous horns, beloved of Rosa Bonheur, are slowly dragging wine-carts along the dusty roads of Portugal and Spain, but are only enjoying a brief reprieve among their purple mountains; for they, too, are doomed to start, before long, on a fatal journey to the cattle fair at Islington. The seas, meanwhile, are laden with shiploads of the strong, meek beasts, terribly bewildered, no doubt, by the lurching of the strange, noisome stable in which they find themselves, inhaling the effluvia of a vessel's hold, with nostrils made to snuff the breezy morning on quiet uplands. There are abuses in the cattle trade, no doubt; but cases of cruel neglect, or of such overcrowding as to cause death by suffocation, are rare. Instances are known, it is true, in which the misery of the animals has been shamefully aggravated by leaving them for a length of time without water. The authorities of the Metropolitan Cattle Market can tell of cattle having been shipped at Rotterdam, brought over to Harwich, conveyed to London by the Great Eastern Railway, and driven to the Caledonian-road, without having moistened their parched mouths, during the whole journey, with one drop of water. Such cowardly cruelty to helpless brutes is not, however, often practised, and never, I think, on the beasts arriving at any of the London wharves.

The Thames does not receive all the foreign cattle coming to this country, but by far the greater number are disembarked at three or four London wharves. One of these, the British and Foreign Wharf, is near the London Docks; the other two are lower down, at Blackwall, Brown's Wharf, which belongs to the General Steam Navigation Company, and the Brunswick Cattle Wharf, which belongs to the Blackwall Railway. During the summer months nearly 4000 head of cattle are disembarked every week at these three landing-places, where we also receive per week, pork, veal, and mutton to the extent of 1800 pigs, 750 calves, and 10,500 sheep. These herds and flocks are brought over in about thirty steamers, chiefly from Rotterdam, Bremen, Tönning, Antwerp, Harlingen, Medemblik, Ostend, Hamburg, and Oporto. Only a few vessels are fitted up exclusively for the transport of cattle.

THE CATTLE-SHIPS, MODE OF CONVEYANCE, AND LANDING THE ANIMALS.

Of the thirty London ships in the trade many are passenger-steamers, which bring over a few beasts on their decks besides the general cargo. Four or five ships, however, belonging to the General Steam Navigation Company, and one or two belonging to a private shipowner whose vessels come to the British and Foreign Wharf, are cattle-ships and nothing else. For instance, the Maas, 900 tons burden, trading between Rotterdam and Brown's Wharf at Blackwall, was built only a year or two ago for the single purpose of carrying cattle and sheep. She can accommodate 360 beasts and 1200 sheep, and even then find room for a good many calves and pigs. When the vessel is full the animals cover the upper deck, swarm on the intermediate deck, and fill the lower hold, so that they are in three tiers, without reckoning an extra tier of sheep carried on the bridge. Each beast has standing-room, and the cattle are all tied athwart-ships, room being left between each row for the drovers to pass along with water. Each deck is connected with that above and below by means of inclined planes, called "shoots," consisting of strong sloping platforms, with battens nailed across them to afford foothold, and stout wooden balustrades to prevent the beasts from falling as they go up or down; for no slings are used, either at the outport or during the disembarkation. The animals are driven up or down the shoots in an orderly manner, and with less difficulty than might be supposed. From the upper deck they pass on shore along a gangway, and can be landed at any time of the tide. Of course, while the poor brutes are below, they live in a wretched atmosphere, in spite of all the efforts which are made to ventilate the hold. While at sea, indeed, in a strong headwind, the system on board the Maas must work well enough; for eight or ten shafts, with movable cowls to catch the breeze, take air down to the innermost recesses of the ship, where it filters through the living cargo, and ultimately escapes by a foul-air shaft amidships. On board the Trident, another regular cattle-ship, fan-blades have lately been set up, and the reports of the working are favourable. The old Trident is a timber-built steamer, belonging to the General Steam Navigation Company, and has passed through strange vicissitudes; for years ago, about 1840, when she was launched, people wondered at her speed and beauty, and the company fitted her up at great expense, so as to make her for the time a Royal yacht, in which capacity she actually had the honour of bringing the Queen back from a visit to Scotland. For a time she was a reigning belle, but, gradually surpassed by younger rivals, the "wrinkles" gathered on her face, her troubles at last "numbered with her days," and she sank into the condition of a cattle-ship, to be perverted from that time forth with a smell of ammonia, and to carry a seething mass of bullocks and sheep.

The Metropolitan Cattle Market not only demands its sacrificial offerings from far and wide, but prescribes the precise day on which its flocks and herds, whether coming from Denmark, Germany, Holland, or Portugal, shall arrive at the modern Smithfield. Monday is market day, and every arrangement of the cattle trade has to be regulated on that basis. To be ready for the great sale which takes place on Monday morning, during hours which most of us would regard as belonging to Sunday night, the cargoes of beasts must be disembarked on Saturday or Sunday. Between Friday night and midday on Sunday the three wharves which I have named are liable to be deluged at any moment with a herd of foreign cattle. One ship will often reach Brown's Wharf, where the trade is carried on most actively, while another is disembarking its beasts, and a third will come up the river before the second is away. Great practice, however, and arrangements as perfect as the circumstances will allow, combine to hasten the operations; and thus a vessel like the Maas will get alongside, discharge a full cargo, and leave the wharf in two or three hours. At the British and Foreign Wharf, on Saturday last, two vessels with cattle arrived together. The Beta, a passenger-steamer, from Oporto, brought a deck-load of splendid oxen, and the condition in which they came alongside was all that could be desired. In this case, the beasts, being few in number, could all be carried on the upper deck, in the open air, so that they escaped the worst evils of a sea passage. In a quarter of an hour after the boat came up, a gangway was opened in her side, a movable platform thrust out from the wharf, and everything got ready for the beasts to come on shore. A dozen or so of rough-looking fellows, drovers for the nonce, got on board, scrambling over the broad backs of the bullocks. To get the first on shore, however, was not a very easy matter; for though one man lugged at his head with a rope, and another prodded him behind with a stick, it was impossible to make him appreciate the necessity of leaving the vessel. A companion, however, proved more amenable to persuasion, and consented to lead the way; whereupon ox number one and all the other numbers readily followed, and took up on the wharf an attitude of indifference to the world, with their tails to the spectators.

The Beta was soon moved away, and the Magnet, from Medemblik, with 1600 sheep on board and a ground tier of cattle in her lower hold, came alongside. Something smaller than the Maas, and wanting in certain of the arrangements to be found in that vessel,

the Magnet is nevertheless a regular cattle-ship, with proper shoots connecting her various decks, up which the beasts can move without being slung. The upper deck was divided into pens, and entirely filled with sheep. It seemed to me that they were very closely wedged together, and, standing confusedly in the pens, were forced into more awkward attitudes than those assumed by the cattle on board the Beta, which were arranged in an orderly manner athwart-ships, with their heads tied to rails. I was told that sheep suffer less than the cattle on these voyages. That may be the case, but I certainly saw on Brown's Wharf, the other day, the carcasses of three sheep which had been slaughtered on their passage, to anticipate, as I understood, death from suffocation. "The Doctor," as the Board of Trade "Vet." is called, had refused to pass the carcasses; and they had been covered, according to the rule in such cases, with a tarry composition, which rendered it impossible that human creatures, even of the least particular classes, could use them for food. Certainly, if the sheep do not suffer they must be hardy creatures, capable of living in health on horribly fetid stench. I penetrated between the decks of the Magnet as soon as the sheep were out, and before any cleansing operations had been performed, and the overpowering fumes of ammonia made the nostrils smart and the eyes burn. Of course, there were complicated smells as well, but this subtle and intolerably acrid vapour made it impossible to remain long below. In the lower hold the atmosphere, strange to say, was a trifle better. The cattle were carried here, standing on the ship's ballast, and the poor brutes were sadly dirty, but did not show signs of suffering. They scrambled up the shoots one by one, and looked frightened and bewildered as they slipped about on the filthy intermediate deck; but I did not see them subjected to any bad usage. Each beast was led by a rope from the horns, and only in one case, where an ox slipped down on the shoot leading up from the lower hold, was there any difficulty in getting the animals out. Even in this instance, though the drovers had some trouble, the ox was not treated with any great roughness. On all three wharves they are kept well in order, so far as it is possible to do so. At the British and Foreign Wharf the superintendent is always glad to welcome a detective present in the interest of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; at Brown's there is a policeman constantly on duty during the disembarkation of cattle, and at the Brunswick proper discipline is also kept up among the drovers. At Brown's, indeed, the superintendent has gone so far as to prohibit bad language on the wharf, although one might think that such a cruel regulation would force a drover to be altogether dumb.

FORWARDING THE ANIMALS TO MARKET—PROVISION FOR CLEANLINESS.

If cattle are landed at a time when it is legal to drive them through the streets they are sent off to Islington at once. It seems a very long march from Blackwall or the docks to the distant market in the Caledonian-road, and the ox's patience must again be taxed before he reaches his destination. It is a long way in point of fact; but the cattle must go to the market and the steamers cannot, so the oxen must be driven across London. Here, again, we come upon the discovery that, though cattle-dealers do all they can to keep the animals in health, a great toll of brute suffering is inevitably associated with the system of importing foreign beasts. If they come ashore in the middle of the night or between the hours of five and ten on Sunday they are kept at the wharves, which are all rather capacious. The Brunswick will accommodate 900 beasts, the British and Foreign 1250, and Brown's almost any number, for a great piece of open ground is attached to the wharf where thousands of animals might stand. At all three wharves I have found that great regard is paid to cleanliness, and the approximation reached is marvellous considering the ocean of filth with which they are periodically inundated. Water mains are brought into the premises, huge boilers have been set up for supplying hot water, and chloride of lime is abundantly used. On board the ships, also, the cleaning operations carried on after a cargo is discharged are extremely vigorous. All solid matter is removed in baskets, and the boards are deluged with disinfecting fluids, so that all effluvia are driven away. So powerful is the action of these fluids on the decks, that I am told they like new wood after a washing. "You might eat a meal off them," I was assured. The precautions against the importation of disease would seem to be perfect. Every beast is examined as he comes on shore by veterinary surgeons appointed by the Board of Trade, who wield a despotic power of life and death over the oxen, and are never known to spare a bullock who is in any way diseased. A slaughter-house is attached to each wharf, and the condemned animals are killed without leaving the premises.

Foreign cattle sold in London are not purchased abroad by British speculators, and imported at their charge. They are consigned by their foreign owners to cattle-salesmen here, who take charge of them as soon as they leave the wharf, care for them till market morning, dispose of them on the best terms they will command, and remit the sum in a bank-post bill, minus their own commission and other charges.

THAMES WATER.—In the evidence just published, which was taken before the Commons' Select Committee of last Session on the Thames River, it was mentioned that Cricklade, Lechlade, Oxford, Abingdon, Wallingford, Goring, Stratley, Pangbourne, Reading, Wargrave, Henley, Marlow, the Wycombe stream, the Ray Mills (near Maidenhead), the Taplow gasworks, and Windsor, with most of the mansions and houses on the banks of the Thames, discharge their sewage and refuse into that river above the waterworks at Hampton-wick and Thames Ditton, which supply the metropolis. The pound locks, however, at various points of the river—thirty between Oxford and Staines—turning the river into a series of ponds, stop the sewage to a certain extent. In all of them a deposit is found, which has to be taken out, and is thrown upon the land; otherwise the ponds would in many instances be completely blocked, and the locks would not work. Windsor Castle is supplied from Romney pound.

BISHOP COLENO V. THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER AND OTHERS.—Dr. Colenso, Bishop of Natal, has filed in Chancery a bill of complaint against the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood, the Archbishop of London, Mr. Hubbard, M.P., the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, and the Attorney-General, in consequence of his salary, which is paid out of the Colonial Bishops' Fund, being withheld. It sets forth that in the year 1841 the then Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Howley) called a meeting of the clergy and laity at Willis's Rooms, when it was resolved to make more adequate provision for spreading the principles of the Church of England in the colonies and dependencies of the British Crown, the resolutions being signed by all the Bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland, who were appointed a committee; Mr. Gladstone, Vice-Chancellor Wood, the Archbishop of London, and Mr. Hubbard being appointed treasurers. When the bishopric of Natal was founded the council of the Colonial Bishops' Fund agreed with her Majesty's Government, to appropriate for ever out of the proceeds of the fund to the use of the Bishop of Natal the sum of £662 10s. per annum. This annual income was duly paid to the plaintiff after his consecration by the treasurers down to and including the half-yearly payment due on the 5th of April, 1864, but has not since been paid, and in the month of July, 1864, the plaintiff received a notice from the clerk of the treasurers, in which it was stated that they had directed the salary hitherto allowed for the bishopric of Natal to be reserved and carried to a separate account, adding the following reason for so doing:—"The council having received a caution against continuing to pay the salary hitherto allowed for the bishopric of Natal from the Bishop of Capetown, on the ground that he had deprived Bishop Colenso of that post, and Bishop Colenso claiming to receive the same, it was resolved that, under existing circumstances, the salary be reserved and carried to a separate account." The plaintiff, having stated that he makes the Archbishops defendants, as representing the whole of the Episcopal Bench, and that he is advised that her Majesty's Attorney-General is a necessary party in respect of the questions which arise concerning the irrevocable appropriation of a portion of the fund to the endowment for all time of the see of Natal, prays as follows:—1. That it may be declared that out of the said Colonial Bishops' Fund a sufficient part has been irrevocably appropriated to the endowment for all time of the Bishop of Natal for the time being, and that the said annual income of £662 10s. ought, out of the said fund, to be duly and regularly paid to the Bishop of Natal for the time being, and that the same may be ordered and paid accordingly. 2. That the first four defendants may, in particular, be declared trustees for the plaintiff of the two half-yearly payments reserved and carried to a separate account as aforesaid, and may be decreed to pay the same to the plaintiff with interest, from the dates on which they respectively became due as aforesaid. 3. That the defendants other than the Attorney-General may be decreed to pay the costs of this suit. 4. That the plaintiff may have such further or other relief, as the nature of the case may require. An appearance has been entered on behalf of the defendants, and the case will be argued after the long vacation.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The Emperor's fête took place in Paris on Tuesday, but the weather was by no means favourable. Paris, it is true, was crowded with strangers from all quarters of the compass, who had come thither to witness the festivities, but the elements would not be propitious, even in honour of St. Napoleon. A dull heavy morning propitiously, and at night the rain fell so abundantly as to spoil the fireworks and illuminations. The theatres were open gratuitously, and all sorts of amusements were provided; but the weather, to a great extent, spoiled all. Several promotions and nominations to the Legion of Honour have been made of officers in the Imperial marine.

The Emperor left Plombières for the camp at Châlons. Upon the route his Majesty halted at Remiremont, Epinal, and Nancy to receive the authorities. Immense crowds assembled at the entrances of the stations to cheer the Emperor. At Nancy the Imperial train was covered with flowers thrown from the houses and quays bordering the line in passing the faubourgs. Upon reaching Mourmelon his Majesty was received by Marshal Niel, Commander-in-Chief, at the head of his Staff. The Emperor immediately mounted on horseback to repair to the Imperial quarters in the camp. While traversing the double line of troops of all arms keeping the route his Majesty was received with warm and hearty cheers.

SPAIN.

The recognition of the kingdom of Italy by the Spanish Government gives much offence to the clerical party in the Peninsula, and the Bishop of Carthage has taken upon himself to issue a formal protest on the subject. The Spanish journal the *Epoca* says that the Government of Madrid has, as a set-off to the recognition of the kingdom of Italy, promised to protect the Pope and look after the interest of religion in Spain.

GERMANY.

It now seems probable that the apprehended rupture between Prussia and Austria will be averted. The Sovereigns of these States are to meet at Ischl, and their conferences respecting Holstein-Schleswig will, it is assumed, be based on the provisional agreement come to previously between the special Ministers of both countries. Austria is still said to insist in favour of the Duke of Augustenburg—what? That he is to ascend the ducal throne? Oh, no; simply that he is not to be sent out of the country as long as he obeys the law and the orders of the Government—of the Prussian and Austrian Governments!

RUSSIA.

An Imperial decree has been issued ordering the reduction of the army from the semi-warlike to the ordinary peace footing. Two divisions of the Guards, twenty-two divisions of infantry, two brigades of artillery, and ten other divisions will be reduced from the ordinary peace footing to the *cadres* of their respective regiments. Two divisions of cavalry are to be reduced from sixteen to fourteen sections, and two divisions of cavalry to be maintained on the full peace footing.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

An émeute broke out in Bucharest on the 15th. The Hôtel de Ville was pillaged, but order was re-established within two hours. One officer and seven soldiers were wounded, while ten of the rioters were killed and twenty-three wounded.

THE UNITED STATES.

We have intelligence from New York to the 5th inst. The President's health was precarious, and it was thought to be necessary he should take frequent excursions from Washington.

As the municipal officers chosen at an election held in Richmond, by authority of Governor Pierpont, on the 25th ult., were assembling for qualification on the 28th, the Provost-Marshal appeared, and prohibited further proceedings by order of General Turner, the military commander. The reasons given by General Turner for his interference were that the elections were conducted under irregular and unwarrantable restrictions, that many of the candidates elected had been active participants in the rebellion, and that, consequently, the election was null and void. The officers had appealed to Governor Pierpont, who promised to submit their cases to the Washington authorities, with the recommendation that their election be sustained.

General Palmer, in Kentucky, had notified all persons in that State who have been connected with the Confederate military or civil service, or who have directly or indirectly aided or encouraged the rebellion, that they are disqualified as voters, and that if they appear at the polls at the approaching elections they will be arrested; and he had directed his subordinates throughout the State to hold their commands in readiness to enforce the election regulations.

Provisional Governor Perry, of South Carolina, had appointed Sept. 1 for the election of delegates to revise the State Constitution, and the 13th of that month for the assembling of delegates in Convention at Columbia.

The War Department had directed General Sheridan to immediately muster out of service all the available troops in the Department of Texas. Letters from Matamoros and Brownsville to the 16th ult. state that considerable numbers of Confederate officers and soldiers (among them Generals Shelby, Magruder, Hood, and Wade Hampton), have crossed the Rio Grande and engaged in the Imperial service.

James Simmons, a Federal seaman, had been sentenced by a naval court-martial to two years' imprisonment, to the forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and to be dishonourably dismissed from and never to be again employed in the United States service, for having expressed satisfaction at the assassination of President Lincoln.

CANADA.

The death of Sir E. P. Tache, the Canadian Prime Minister, is announced. Sir Etienne was a respectable rather than a distinguished politician, and, being a man of conciliatory as well as moderate views, he was chosen to be the head of the present Coalition Ministry. While his death will excite general regret in the province, it will not seriously weaken the stability of the Government.

MEXICO.

Advices received at New York from New Orleans report a defeat of Cortinas by Lopez, the Imperialist. Cortinas had retreated to the Texan side of the river, to organise another raid in conformity with the general tenor of his wild and desperate career.

A letter from General Sheridan, who is in command of the Federal troops on the Rio Grande, proclaims the advent of the Emperor Maximilian in Mexico to be a part of the Southern rebellion, and declares that his fall should belong to its history. Several Western officers are stated to have proffered their services to the so-called Republican Government of Mexico, of which Juarez is the head.

WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA.

At the date of the last advices from the West Indies the state of the crops and of trade in the islands was fair, and generally favourable. The revolutionary eruptions on the Pacific coast were rather subsiding. In Salvador the rebellion had been quelled after a severe fight, and in Peru there were stronger hopes of tranquillity. Cape Haytien had been bombarded, so far unsuccessfully.

INDIA.

The news from India contains little matter of interest beyond the fact that a rebel Rajah in Oude, who, in 1858, put to death several persons for supplying provisions to the British camp, has been arrested and sent into Lucknow in irons. Overtures for peace have been made by the Bhootanese chiefs, and again rumours are revived of Russian intrigues in Bokhara.

CHINA.

The China papers which we have received contain some further details respecting a new rebellion in the northern provinces of the empire. It is known by the name of the Nyen-Fei rebellion, and

one of the first achievements of the rebels was to defeat the Imperial General Sankolinsin, who was, moreover, killed in the encounter. Peking was threatened by the rebels, and the city authorities had asked for the assistance of British officers. Affairs are complicated by the revolt of twelve Imperialist battalions at Hankow. It is a prevailing habit with many Chinese Generals not to pay their soldiers, but to leave them to plunder the inhabitants. This renders the people disaffected and the soldiers reckless.

NEW ZEALAND.

At last the war in New Zealand is reported to be at an end. William Thompson, the indomitable Waikato chief, has surrendered to Brigadier Curry; and, as the rebellion is now deprived of its animating spirit, it is only fair to assume that it will gradually die out. Although not the Maori King, William Thompson was the New Zealand kingmaker. He impressed everyone by his honesty, intelligence, and sagacity.

The ship *Fiery Star* has been destroyed by fire, and the steamer *City of Dunedin* wrecked in Cook's Strait, with loss of all hands.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have a mail from the Cape of Good Hope with news to the 14th of July. The intelligence is of painful importance. A cruel and devastating war had broken out between the boers of the Orange Free State and the Basutos under Moshesh, their well-known chief. As is usual, the cause of hostilities is the aggressive conduct of the boers in trespassing beyond the treaty frontier. Moshesh, on this occasion, took the initiative of resistance by invading the Free State, one district of which he ravaged, killing a great number of the boers, and driving away some 100,000 sheep and many herds. It is said he can bring 20,000 warriors into the field, and, if necessary, prolong the war, *pro aris*, indefinitely. He declares this to be a war of defence, and it appears to be so. A very shocking feature of these fierce border wars is that neither party gives quarter, but slays all. So it is in this case. The Governor of Cape Colony had issued a proclamation warning the colonists not to interfere; but a strong disposition to do so, on behalf of the Free State, was manifested in the Legislative Council. The State of Transvaal had sent to the assistance of the Free State people; and a report was current at Capetown, just before the steamer left, that the Basutos had attacked Natal, and that British troops were moving to the frontier; but this seems in the last degree improbable, because Moshesh had declared that he desired to respect the rights of the Queen and not to make war on Englishmen.

THE COMBINED FLEETS AT CHERBOURG.

The English fleet arrived at Cherbourg on Monday, and was appointed the place of honour in the harbour. A correspondent, writing on Tuesday, gives the following account of the reception accorded to the British vessels:—

Shortly after twelve o'clock the ships stood in, off the breakwater, and the Edgar, as if desirous of communicating with the rear, or of re-forming the line of both divisions, withdrew until the hulls were well down on the horizon. Towards two o'clock the advance became again apparent, and by four, the iron-clad division on the right, or starboard, and the wood division on the left, or port, were well abreast of the central battery on the breakwater; the ships under plain sail being visible from the quays and beach. Shortly afterwards some one put off from the central battery to the flagship, and a salute of nine guns was exchanged. That was the first powder burned; and after its burning a pause ensued of sufficiently long duration to give rise to the apprehension that Admiral Dacres would wait for the flowing tide in the small hours of next morning. It, however, turned out that the salute at the central battery was for the purpose of informing the Admiral of the best means of bringing the fleet inside. The Admiralty yacht and tender then led, followed by the Edgar and the ironclads, the wooden ships closing up the rear. Arriving off Fort Chavagnac, at the west entrance, the fort saluted the Admiralty yacht and tender, and then the Edgar, the Edgar returning the salute; afterwards, on nearing the Magenta, the flagship of the French Admiral, the yacht and tender and Edgar were again saluted, the Edgar, as before, returning the salutes. For the Admiralty yacht and tender the yards of the French ships were manned. The taking up of the positions inside the breakwater and the rounding of the breakwater occupied nearly two hours, and was accomplished with great precision. They were, indeed, spectacles of magnificence, reflecting the utmost credit on the British Navy. Throughout its length the line was without divergence, perfectly straight; and between the ships there was maintained the uniform cable's length, and the ships appeared to great advantage, especially the Edgar and the Warrior. The poor Royal Sovereign was, however, a mystery to the French—being, in form and rig, and against the repeated wishes of Captain Coles, the counterpart of one of the French harbour-chapels. Standing on the roof of the Casino, where the better class of the Cherbourg people were in force, I was amused with their remarks—the general impression being that, as Englishmen when at home are a religious professing people, it is their custom, on going abroad, to take a church with them. It is no part of my duty to set my neighbours right; but I could not help regretting that the ship's 300-pounders, with their 45-lb. charges, were not suffered to compare their noise with the light charges of the Edgar, the Magenta, and the forts.

On Tuesday morning the combined fleets dressed early with bunting, enlivening the roads in one of the most unpropitious days of the season. In the night the wind, veering round from the west of Monday, increased in intensity, and brought from the Bay of Biscay such a mass of storm-drift as poor Admiral Fitzroy would have delighted to foretell. From the heights the wind whistled; round the street corners it came in gusts; but the rain was in showers only, and those seldom heavy. Still, on such a day, the dressed fleets of France and England redeem the Cherbourg roads from dullness, and impart to them no common interest. Two great nations once more join hands, symbolical of national strength and majesty. The fleet of France has cost its millions, and the fleet of England its tens of millions. A better show of seamen was never made by England, since England claimed to be a power at sea; seamen as if to the manner born—broad in back, full chested, and of unusual slenderness and pliability of limb; seamen who can pull hard and long; endure much, and climb and squeeze themselves where other men would fall and falter. France, on the other hand, appears to most advantage on the land, possessing behind its fleet an army which, in a moment almost, might be swelled to proportions equal to such a strife as France once waged against mankind. Great upon the land is France; great upon the sea is England; and the combination of their power guarantees, at least in Europe, that peace and well-being which European intelligence demands. Frenchmen and Englishmen gaze with pride upon the scene presented to them, and exchange good-humoured words. "It may blow and it may rain; but, nevertheless, give us your hand, old fellow! The peace which has been preserved us fifty years shall be perpetuated another fifty. We have outlived the superstition which once would have associated a nasty day with the prospect of the cause which we designed to serve, and now we greet you our worst friend!" Such is the sentiment of the hour, as men dodge the wind, defy the rain, and splash through the mire.

I am not, of course, in the Emperor's secrets, but the absence of all other foreign ships of war from the roads just now attracts attention and excites remark. There were to have been present five Italian, four Russian, three American, and some Portuguese and others, and now there is not one. Some say they have gone home; others, that they have left for Brest; a few say they were told they were not at present wanted. It is a strange circumstance, but I hardly know if it is accidental; for, if I proceed to the Hotel de Ville, where the dinners and balls will be given, the decorations and the flags acknowledge only France and England. There are stars and orders, and compliments, and mementoes, set in sabres, in bayonets, in muskets, and in pistols; but only two ciphers, the N. of Napoleon and the V. of Victoria. Resident Americans and visiting Americans are offended, and say their countrymen will be offended; and many Englishmen are puzzled about Italy, for Italy, it is affirmed, was asked to Cherbourg before England. Still, nothing may be meant, and nothing may flow from what is now occurring. The Emperor may only have changed his mind about other nations being here, shown them the propriety of being absent, and promised to make amends, perhaps with his own presence, when, in a few days hence, the combined French and English fleets cast anchor together in Brest Harbour.

At a banquet, on Tuesday, the Duke of Somerset proposed a toast to the Emperor Napoleon and the French Navy. M. Chasseloup-Laubat, in reply, proposed the following toast:—"Queen Victoria, the English Navy, and the *entente cordiale* between the two Governments."

RESTORATION OF SALISBURY CATHEDRAL.—A meeting of the restoration committee was held at the deanery, on Saturday last, to consider the plans presented by the architect, Mr. Gilbert Scott, in concert with Mr. Shields, the civil engineer, for securing the stability of the main piers in the nave, and of the lantern-story of the tower. The plans were unanimously approved, and will be carried into execution without delay. It was also resolved to proceed gradually with the restoration of the west front. As regards the works now in progress, it was reported that the masonry is nearly completed, that the marble-work is in a very forward state, and that, if the weather be favourable, the whole of the works already contracted for will be completed by the end of the year. Meanwhile, the subscriptions come in but slowly. Recently, however, the High Sheriff of Wilts (Mr. Poynder) set a good example by subscribing 300 guineas.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

RETURN OF THE GREAT EASTERN.

THE Great Eastern arrived off Crookhaven on Thursday morning, and furnishes the following particulars of the operations for laying the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, which, it will be seen, have failed.

The Great Eastern sailed from Valencia, after making a splice with the shore end, on the 3rd of July, and continued on her voyage to lat. 51.26, long. 39.6, being 1063 miles from Valencia, and 600 miles from Heart's Content, Trinity Bay, Newfoundland. She had then paid out 1212 miles of cable, when it parted, on the 2nd of August, at 12.35 p.m., in soundings of 3900 yards, under the following circumstances:—

A partial loss of insulation having been discovered, the Great Eastern was stopped to recover that portion of the cable in which the fault lay—electrical tests placing it probably within six miles. The cable was passed from the stern to the bow of the ship for this purpose, and after getting in two miles of cable, the fault being still overboard, the cable broke about ten yards in board of the wheel at the bow, having been injured by chafing on the stern of the ship. Two previous faults had been discovered, the first in soundings of about 1000 yards, and the second in about 1400 yards, and had been successfully recovered and made good; in the first case ten miles, and in the second two miles and a half of cable were hauled in. After the cable parted a grapnel with two and a half nautical miles of rope was lowered down, the ship being placed so as to drift over the line of cable. The cable was hooked on the 3rd, and when 2200 yards of the rope had been hauled in a swivel in the latter gave way, and 2800 yards of rope were lost, the cable having been lifted 1200 yards from the bottom.

On the 4th a buoy, with a flag and ball, was moored with 500 yards of rope, to mark the place. It is in lat. 51 deg. 35 min., long. 38 deg. 42 min. 30 sec. From the 4th, fog and adverse winds prevented a further attempt until the 7th, which was then made nearer the end of the cable, and was unsuccessful from the same cause, when the cable had been lifted about 1000 yards. Another buoy was here placed, in lat. 51 deg. 28 min. 30 sec., long. 38 deg. 56 min. 9 sec.

A third attempt was made on the 10th, which failed on account of the grapnel-chain having fouled the flukes of the grapnel. The grapnel and last 800 yards of rope came up covered with ooze.

A fourth attempt was made on the 11th, at three p.m., which also failed, through the breaking of the grapnel-rope when the cable had been raised 600 yards from the bottom.

The stock of rope having now become exhausted, it became absolutely necessary to proceed to England for more and stronger tackle.

The practical conclusions unanimously arrived at by those engaged in the various capacities in the expedition are as follow:—

Firstly—That the steam-ship *Great Eastern*, from her size and consequent steadiness, together with the better control obtained over her by both the paddles and screw, render it possible and safe to lay an Atlantic telegraph cable in any weather.

Secondly—That the paying-out machinery, constructed for the purpose by Messrs. S. Canning and Clifford, worked perfectly, and can be confidently relied on.

Thirdly—That the insulation of the gutta-percha-covered conductor improved when submerged to more than double what it had been before starting; and has proved itself to be the best insulated cable ever manufactured, and many times higher than the standard required by the contract. The cause of the two faults which were recovered was in each case a perforation of the gutta-percha through the proper conductor by a piece of iron wire found sticking in the cable. Electrically, the third fault was analogous to the first. The difficulty may be provided against in future.

Fourthly—That nothing has occurred to create the least doubt in the minds of those engaged in the expedition of the practicability of successfully laying and working an Atlantic telegraph cable; but, on the contrary, their confidence has been largely increased by the confidence obtained on this voyage.

Fifthly—That the *Great Eastern* steam-ship, supplied with sufficiently strong tackle and hauling-in machinery for depth of 4000 to 5000 yards, there is little or no doubt of the possibility of recovering the lost end of the cable, and completing the line, already about two thirds laid.

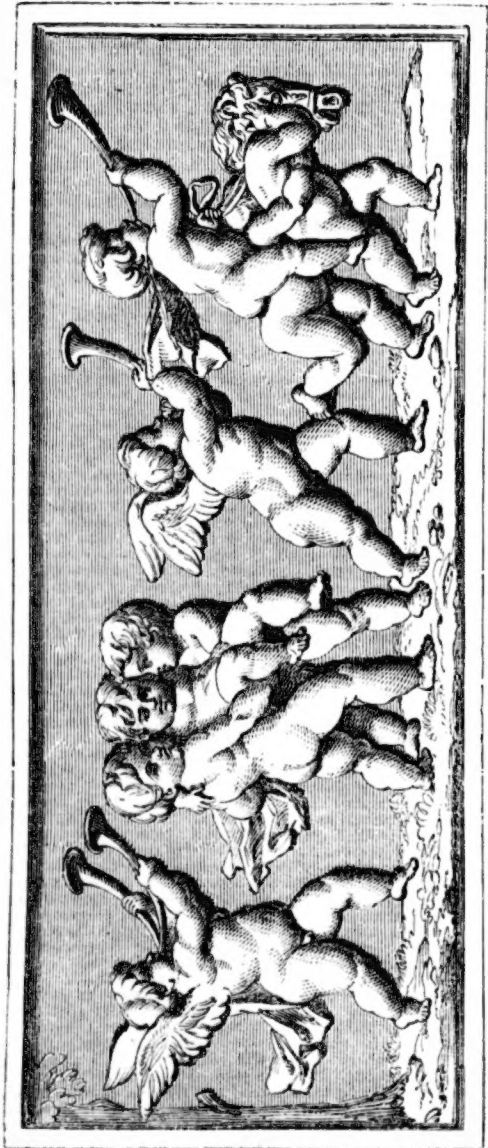
The *Great Eastern* proceeds direct to Sheerness. All well on board. She reports having parted company with H.M.S. *Sphinx* a few days after starting. The weather was, for the most part, very calm, but often foggy and rainy. A stiff breeze blew on two days; but, although the sea washed over the *Terrible*, scarcely any motion was observable on board the *Great Eastern*, her greatest roll being 7½ deg. and her greatest pitching 1 to 1½ deg. The cable paid out beautifully, and, owing to its diameter and lightness, the strain required to prevent too rapid egress never exceeded 14 cwt. Its angle with the horizon during the paying out rarely exceeded 9½ deg. No difficulty whatever was experienced in mooring the buoys in the deepest water, two having been left behind moored with pieces of cable that had been picked up from a depth of two miles. One of them rode out a stiff summer gale, its position after nine days being unchanged. Captain Moriarty's chronometers found the true position of the ship to within a fraction of a mile.

The *Terrible* has sailed for Newfoundland to coal.

THE CHOLERA.—The cholera appears to have disappeared almost entirely from Alexandria, Damietta, Rosetta, and other quarters where it was lately prevalent. In Constantinople the disease is reported to be on the increase. Cholera has appeared at Valencia, in Spain. Quarantine has been imposed at the Spanish port of Malaga, and the African port of Tangiers on all ships coming from Gibraltar. The disease is committing great ravages in Turkey and Syria. The disease continues to prevail at Ancona, and is apparently increasing in virulence. It has also made its appearance in Florence. A circular of the Italian Government calls upon the doctors in that kingdom to come forward and enrol themselves as volunteers against the new enemy the cholera, which is, we regret to say, extending its ravages. The doctors will, no doubt, cheerfully respond, as, whether English, French, German, or Italian, there is not a more disinterested and devoted class of men in Europe. A letter from Rome says that the Pontifical Administration, after due discussion, has not deemed it necessary to take any special measures of precaution against the cholera, but will leave it to Providence. This is exactly the resolution that was adopted in Egypt. Let us hope that the results may not be the same.

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.—A correspondent sends us the following interesting narrative, with the assurance that its accuracy may be relied on:—"At the time the notorious Tippoo Sahib fell at the siege of Seringapatam, in 1799, there was in one of the English regiments engaged on the occasion a native of Bury St. Edmunds, who was supposed by his comrades to have been killed. His immediate relatives could gain no intelligence of him, further than that he was put down as among the missing, and that he was generally supposed to be dead. It appears, however, that he was mainly instrumental in saving the life of one of the ladies attached to the court of Tippoo Sahib, and that she in gratitude to her preserver induced him to fly with her into the interior of the country, where her father consented to the marriage of the gallant soldier with his daughter on condition that he embraced the religion of the country. Our hero, it appears, thought he could not do better than embrace the new religion together with the young heiress, and it is said 'they lived and loved together through many happy years.' But death first cut down the father and afterwards the daughter, leaving the once poor soldier enriched with the wealth of India. His relations, in the mean time, had frequently applied at the War Office, but always received the same answer—that he was missing, and supposed to be dead. At length the time came when he was called upon to depart this world, and having no heirs direct or indirect, he made a will in favour of his eldest sister and her heirs male. This has recently been brought to light through a firm in London advertising for the next of kin of the missing soldier, and it appears the heir has turned up in a person who has been travelling in the counties of Suffolk and Cambridge for some years as a book-hawker. It is said that it will be necessary for the claimant to proceed to India to substantiate his right to the property, and that an eminent firm has undertaken to furnish him with the means, upon condition that they receive one fourth of the proceeds of the estates in question, the value of which is reported to be enormous, the property having laid in abeyance for a long period. Further particulars of this interesting case will probably be shortly published, but for certain reasons the name of the claimant is at present withheld.—*Norfolk News*.

FREIZE ROUND THE STATE APARTMENTS OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE.
PAINTED BY L. GRUNER. FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY R. HOWLETT



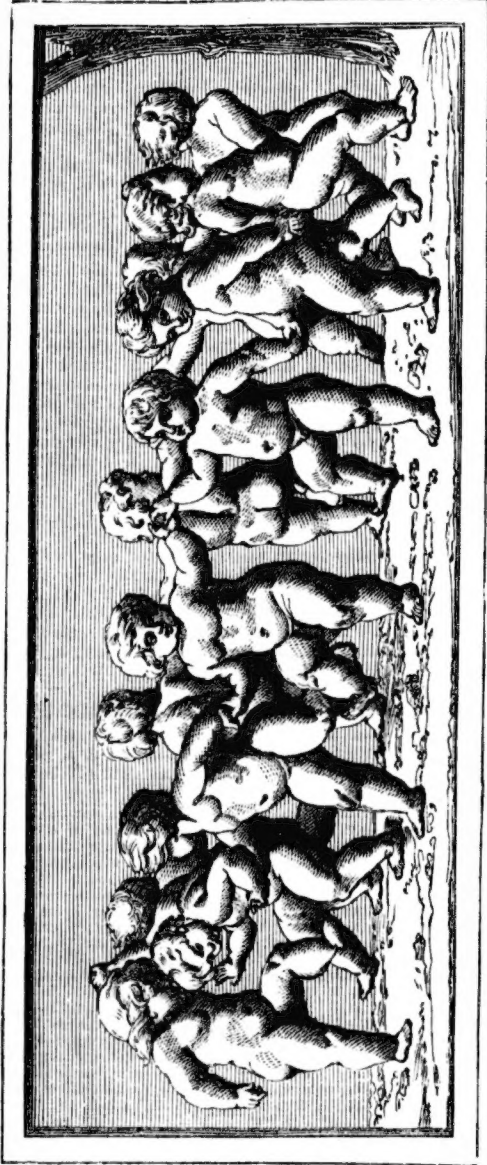
WEST WALL, NO. 1 (BEGINNING FROM NORTH.)



WEST WALL, NO. 2.



WEST WALL, NO. 3.



WEST WALL, NO. 4.



WEST WALL, NO. 5.



WEST WALL, NO. 6.



WEST WALL, NO. 7.



EAST WALL, NO. 1 (BEGINNING FROM NORTH)

THE FRIEZE IN THE GALLERY
OF THE STATE APARTMENTS AT
BUCKINGHAM PALACE.
NOBODY, we presume, will deny the truth
of the aphorism conveyed in the lines of the
French ballad—

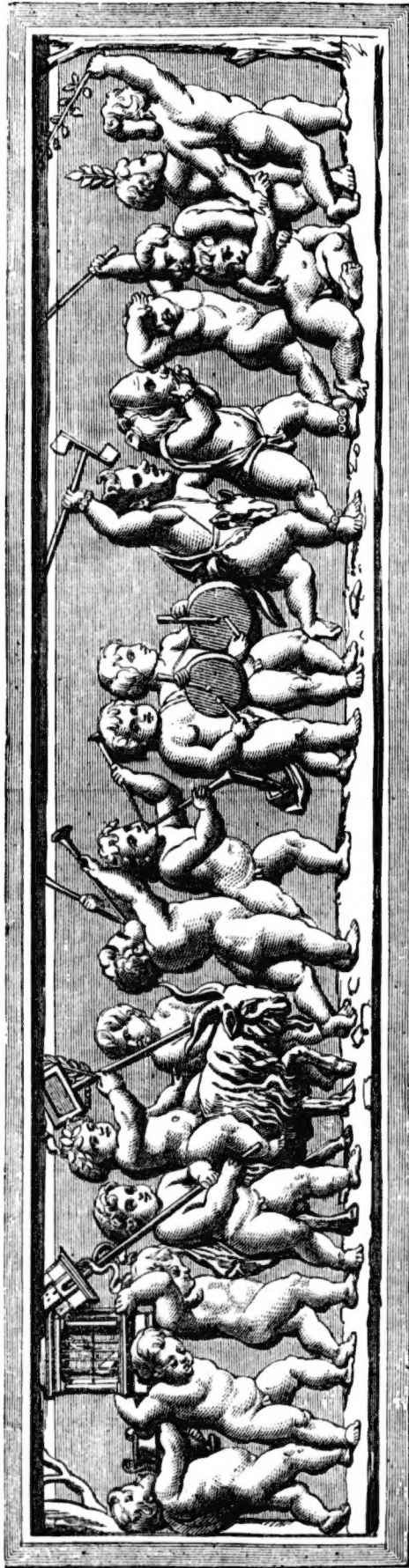
*C'est l'amour,
C'est l'amour,
Qui fait le monde
A la ronde!*

And, if love so serves the world, it is only
natural that in return the world should
keep the loves pretty busy. Accordingly,
all sculptors and artists have delighted to
depict Cupidons engaged in all sorts of pur-
suits. Nothing, indeed, is more common in
ornamentation than the introduction—as in
the case of Miss Kilmansegg's bed—of

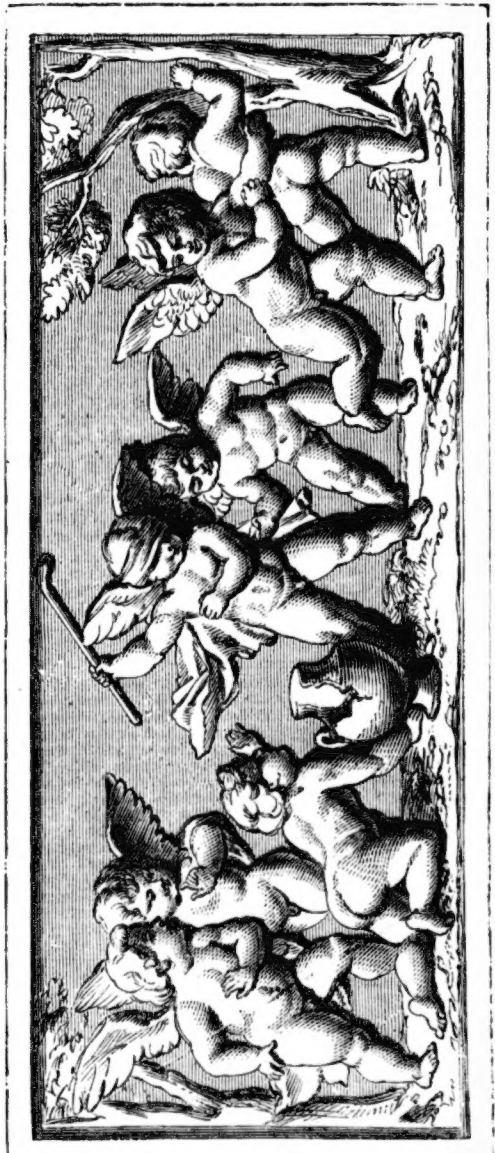
little plump things
With golden bodies and golden wings—
Mere fins for such solidities—
Cupidons, in short,

Of the regular sort,
But the housemaid called them cupidities.

In the frieze round the gallery at



NORTH END OF GALLERY.



EAST WALL, NO. 2.



EAST WALL, NO. 3.

Buckingham Palace—which is perhaps not
strictly a frieze, since it is not the entablature
of any columns, but which nevertheless
occupies an analogous position above panels,
in which are painted vases of beautiful
flowers—a foreign artist, Monsieur L. Gruner,
was employed some years since to paint a
series of subjects that might at once adorn
the walls and amuse the involuntary leisure
of the noble guests detained in the gallery
by that pressure of loyalty, which makes a
passage to the Throne-room a work of time
and patience.

M. Gruner very happily decided to deco-
rate his tablets with subjects which, while
sufficiently interesting and amusing to
while away an hour, should not be so
overwhelmingly absorbing as to make dis-
tinguished lovers of art loth to hasten, as
quickly as circumstances would permit, into
the presence of the Sovereign. He there-
fore filled the frieze with an army of
Amoretti engaged in various occupations.
The figures are painted in white, in imi-
tation of bassi relievi, on a gold ground,

and are treated with considerable skill, being massive yet not heavy, vigorous yet not exaggerated, and tending now to the serious and now to the humorous.

Over the entrance of the gallery, on the north, we are presented with a triumphal progress of "Amor Victor," who, crowned with laurel and preceded by a *signum* (inscribed, no doubt, with *Vincit omnia*), rides proudly on a goat, while behind him attendant loves bear caged doves, and a model of the fortress into which he would "find out the way," as trophies of his conquest. Before him march yet other urchins, playing on trumpet and tabor, and in front a cheering crowd of fat boys (not from "Pickwick") fly from the mimes and jesters who make way for the procession.

On the western wall the first panel represents a sort of burlesque of this ceremonial, in which especially noticeable is a mounted trumpeter, on a horse devised by two little Cupids on the regular pantomime model. In the second, a group overtaken by cold weather—perhaps in some such spring as we are now blest with—are breaking down branches for a fire, or wrapping themselves closely against the searching onsets of small equinoctial gales. Further on, we find the youngsters deep in the labours of autumn, bringing baskets full of grapes to the wine-press. In the next panel they are dancing in a ring, and, as Horace would describe them,

Altero terram quatunt pede.

But immediately afterwards we find them busily occupied in agriculture. Here, one chubby fellow is digging; yonder, another wields the ringing sickle, while a third is engaged, as the Yankees would say, in "toting faggots" under the supervision of three jovial young gentlemen who would seem to represent the capital which employs all this labour.

In the next scene our young friends have become bacchanalian. One rogue is mounted on an amiable pard, and waves a wine-cup; a second seems in the act of getting up behind—as if the spotted creature were a common donkey—a rash act which, if we interpret aright the intention of the musician, will not go unpunished. In the other corner we see one juvenile who appears to have taken a little too much, and who is helped up by a staggering companion. In the next compartment—the last on the west wall—we find the triumph of Peace symbolised by a Cupid bearing an olive-tree in his car, and preceded by a young poet, striking the lyre in praise of harmony and concord, while behind him two Cupids bear a horn of plenty, and a third sets a torch to the emblems of war.

At the south end of the gallery Hymen rides in his car of triumph, to which, most appropriately, the artist has harnessed a pair. In front a subdued lion crouches along, and behind the victorious torch-bearer come rejoicing loves—some blowing horns, others bearing those necessities for the larder and the cellar which no housekeeper, however young and inexperienced, should forget to provide.

Returning along the eastern wall, we come to the young loves engaged, as they should be in the sweet month of May, in gathering flowers and culling kisses. An addiction to birds'-nesting and fowling is also observable among the urchins, which we do not regard quite so favourably; but we suppose "boys will be boys," even when they have scapulas which develop, à la Darwin, into pinions. In the next compartment we find the youngsters playing at soldiers. An unfledged hero is being lifted on his shield by an admiring crowd, another brandishes a sheathed falchion, and a third creeps into a thorax that is almost large enough for a house for him. From volunteering to athletic sports:—In the next panel a most energetic and excited game at bowls is being played. After this follows a dance to pipe and violin—the latter played by a very young beginner, apparently, who is not quite sure whether to treat his instrument as a fiddle or violoncello, and settles the question by a compromise in his mode of holding it.

In the next tablet the group have got into difficulties with a refractory goat, which, in spite of being tethered by one leg, has contrived to impinge with his hard head on the abdominal region of one youngster, who is, however, promptly assisted by his companions—one of them, in particular, handles a stick with a readiness which leads one to ask oneself whether the *mater seva Cupidinum* ever had a kid glove tied upon a knocker in Dublin on her account. It is, perhaps, this same youth who, in the succeeding compartment, is playing at a sort of Donnybrook blindman's-buff, and, with banded eyes, lays about him with a stick in a way that quite justifies his brother-loves in doing whatever may happen to be the classical for "skedaddling."

In the last compartment on the east wall a party of gay loves are amusing themselves with leapfrog, at which amusement they display great spirit, and are, to use a popular idiom, "keeping the pot a-boiling"—or, perhaps, we should say, "keeping the urn hot"—to some purpose. The first boy has met with a fall—a clumsiness for which a bystanding playfellow is about to deal him out even-handed justice. His immediate successor bids fair to follow the sprawling child's example, and, as the third jumper is too close at his heels to stop himself, the scene will probably end by their all coming down one on the top of the other—"on Horror's head horrors accumulate."

The frieze, which we have thus—perhaps somewhat irreverently—described, is in excellent keeping with the general decorations of the noble gallery which leads to the State-room. The panels beneath are adorned with elaborately-finished groups of flowers, heaped in lavish profusion in and around graceful vases. The coup-d'œil, when this magnificent apartment is crowded with rank and beauty, attired in the most splendid and tasteful costumes, must be very striking. The frieze was painted by Mr. Gruner, when the gallery was renovated and redecorated, in 1858. The loftiness of the room takes away from the real size of the panels, which is considerable; but, as the hangings, carpets, and ground colours on the walls are rich and subdued in tone, rather than brilliant and striking, the general effect of the paintings is not injured.

We shall publish the concluding portion of the frieze in our next week's Number. In the mean time, those interested in the decorations of the Royal tower residence would do well to avail themselves of the absence of her Majesty to obtain permission to gratify their curiosity.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF PARISH OFFICIALS.—Mr. St. Clair Bedford, the Coroner for Westminster, held an inquest at the Surridge Tavern, Vauxhall Bridge-road, on the body of a man named Alfred Smith, who was found drowned, near Vauxhall Bridge, on the morning of Sunday last. The deceased had been foreman to Mr. Castle, the shipbreaker at Millbank. James M'Anvenny, police-constable B, said that between ten and eleven o'clock on Sunday morning he was called to Mr. Castle's wharf, as there was a body there that had been picked up in the river. He went to the place and saw the body of the deceased; the face had been washed. He had the corpse removed to Mr. Castle's shed. On receiving instructions from the police station he went to the workhouse and inquired for the dead-house, and they said they had not a dead-house. They added that it was a place for the living, and not for the dead, and if they would bring him to his own dead, and he said in their beds until they were kept there. Witness said he should bring the body there, and he was sent away. The witness should shut the door. He thought, when he said if he did that, he would take it in. As he was taking it, he took the body there, and he turned back down he met the master of the workhouse, and he turned back and followed, but went in and asked him what was the matter, and rang the bell. He then came and asked him what was the matter, and he said it was a dead body that had been taken there; take it away. Witness put the corpse down on the stones, and it remained there from ten minutes past three till a quarter to six. He remained with it, and pressed the workhouse people to take the body in. There were several hundreds of people collected. John Best, the porter at the workhouse, said that he refused to admit the body by the order of the master, as there was no place to put it in. The dead bodies of the paupers were kept in the wards until the hearse came to take them away to the Necropolis on Tuesdays and Fridays. Those who died from fever or smallpox were sent off at once. Witnesses having corroborated the evidence of the police constable, the Coroner said he had written to the vestry clerk, who was, however, unable to attend; but it would perhaps be advisable to adjourn the inquiry, that the parish authorities might be before them, so that the jury could know whether the fault lay with the officials, or whether they had acted according to the wishes of their directors. After some conversation, the foreman said the jury would be very glad to act upon the views of the Coroner, and the inquiry was accordingly adjourned for a few days.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1865.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

IT appears to us that a good deal of nonsense is being talked, and a good deal of short-sighted self-seeking indulged in, with reference to the prevailing cattle plague. The public is more frightened than is at all necessary on the subject of unsound beef, for there is, no doubt, plenty of good meat to be obtained, though at a high price. Caution in making purchases, and dealing with thoroughly respectable tradesmen, will secure perfectly wholesome meat to those who can afford to pay for it. It is the poor, and not the rich, who are likely to be imposed upon with diseased meat; and certainly the utmost vigilance is necessary on the part of public officials to prevent unscrupulous persons from sending putrid carrion into the market for their own profit, but to the certain detriment of unsuspecting purchasers. Rogues, as well as poor, we shall always have with us, we suppose; and the efforts of market inspectors, the police, magistrates, and other officials, will no doubt be severely taxed in order to protect the one class of persons we have mentioned from the rascality of the other. Officials of all kinds, however, seem disposed to do their duty faithfully, and to their faithfulness we must largely trust. At the same time, all classes of the community should themselves be scrupulously careful in making their purchases of butchers' meat—especially of beef—so long as the disease continues its ravages. It might not, perhaps, be amiss that plain directions for detecting diseased meat should be drawn up, and extensively circulated in the poorer districts of large towns—London particularly.

A fierce and somewhat acrimonious controversy is being carried on between the owners of British stock and the dealers in foreign cattle as to the origin of the disease. The one class maintains that the mischief has been entirely caused by foreign animals importing the Russian steppe murrain, and loudly demand that a complete stop shall be put to the trade in Continental cattle. We suspect that there is some regard to contingent advantages mixed up with this clamour against foreign cattle. Two thirds of the beasts brought to the London market come from abroad; and it is easy to see that were this supply stopped, an enormous rise in the price of beef must immediately take place—to the manifest advantage of home breeders and stockmasters, but as manifestly not to the benefit of the consuming public. This may "account for the milk in the cocoanut," so far as our home beef-growers are concerned. It would certainly be better to have no beef than poisonous beef; and it certainly would be unwise to risk the whole of our home stock for the sake of obtaining cheap beef from abroad. But we are not reduced to either of these alternatives yet. It must first be irrefutably proved that the disease has been imported and cannot be kept out, and has not been generated at home, as those interested in the foreign cattle trade maintain it has, before we can consent altogether to close our ports and put ourselves on short rations. The foreign cattle dealers boldly affirm that no case has yet been substantiated of cattle suffering from disease having been imported, and, in fact, maintain that it is impossible there can have been, and for these reasons:—1, Because there is no disease among the cattle in those countries from which we principally and directly draw our supplies; 2, because a rigid system of inspection is in operation in every continental State, and particularly at the ports of embarkation, which diseased cattle could not pass; and, 3, because another inspection by competent persons takes place ere the animals are landed on our shores. There is a good deal of plausibility in these arguments, but they are not quite conclusive; for, though cattle suffering from positive palpable illness may not be passed by the inspectors, either at home or abroad, a great many animals with latent disease in them may, and no doubt are, landed among us. Many herds have to perform long and exhausting land journeys ere they reach the port of embarkation; they are then subjected to all the horrors of the sea passage, which, even under the most favourable circumstances, is a terrible ordeal. Packed closely together in the stifling hold of a cattle-ship, with but very inadequate supplies of water, food, and air, if any at all; their lungs, blood, and fibre, saturated with the gases evolved from their own bodies and from their own excretions; hurried, hissing-hot as they are, into railway-trucks of not the most comfortable or cleanly character, and whirled through the cold air always attendant on railway travelling, or driven along the streets, worried, maddened, and fevered by reckless and often brutal drovers, it is inevitable that disease must be engendered among imported cattle, even though healthy when embarked and not palpably diseased when landed, and that it should speedily develop itself amongst the weaker specimens and be communicated to others of like condition, but of home product. Those who have seen the condition of the poor animals on

board ship, even in the most favourable circumstances—such as those described in the article we this week copy from the *Telegraph*—cannot marvel that the "poor jades" should

Lob down their heads, dropping their hides and hips,
The gum down-roping from their pale dead eyes.

It is, of course, the interest of foreign cattle-dealers to conceal or explain away these facts, and it is probable that some mystification has been resorted to for that purpose. Indeed, the report of our contemporary's commissioner—based on observations made on board the best-regulated and best-constructed cattle-ships, and after attention has been specially directed to the manner in which the trade is carried on, and therefore under the most favourable possible circumstances—fully bears out the opinion that foreign cattle are not, and cannot be, brought into the market in a thoroughly wholesome condition. It is, however, absurd to suppose that animals can be conveyed all the way from Russia, as has been alleged, with disease upon them, and yet that that disease shall only show itself after they have been exposed for sale in the London market, and even, it may be, again driven off to country pastures. Cattle predisposed to disease must, and even animals labouring under latent illness may, be landed on our shores; but that disease is much more likely to have been engendered on the way, or amongst ourselves, than that it has been carried from the distant pasture-fields of Russia, Hungary, Spain, Portugal, or even Holland, Belgium, and Holstein.

Indeed, the probabilities are that the existing plague is the result of the unwholesome condition in which cattle are kept in large towns, and especially in London; and it is both unfair and unwise in our stockowners to attempt either to conceal or deny the facts, or to shift the blame from their own shoulders to those of others. The disease first broke out, and has been most virulent and fatal, in the cattle-sheds of the metropolis. It is impossible that animals can live healthily under such circumstances as those in which the dairy cows of London are compelled to exist; and the hot weather which prevailed during the month of June may, very probably, have so aggravated their sufferings as to produce the disease about which we are all so much alarmed. The disease, too, has shown itself to be most destructive in the worst class of sheds, as is natural that it should. This further confirms the hypothesis that the malady is at least as much of home as it is of foreign origin. It is described to be a species of typhoid fever, the result of poisoning of the blood by corrupt matter, as all disorders of the sort are; and this is precisely the consequence we should expect to follow the foul, unwholesome, and unnatural state in which London cows are kept. The inference to be drawn from these facts is, that the lodging of cattle in London ought to be greatly improved, or that they should be removed altogether beyond the City bounds. Some years ago large numbers of pigs were kept in certain parts of Edinburgh, much in the same condition in which cows are kept in London. A fever pestilence broke out, first among the pigs and then among the people. This called attention to the practice of "lodging the pig in the parlour," or in equally objectionable places. A local Act forbidding pigs to live within a given distance of the city boundary was obtained; the pigs were expelled; and the pestilence immediately disappeared with its cause. Would it not be wise to adopt a similar course with the London cows, and send them all to the country, where they naturally ought to be? This would, at all events, be a more honest, and we believe a more profitable, course for dairymen to pursue, than to continue to keep poor animals in a condition where they must generate disease, and then to poison the public with their diseased milk and half-putrid carcasses.

We recommend all concerned with rearing, keeping, and dealing in cattle to devote their attention to devising sanitary arrangements for preserving the health of their stock, and to abandon wrangling and recrimination as to the origin of this or any other cattle pestilence. Professor Gamgee and his veterinary colleagues would also be better employed in devising means to check the malady and prevent its recurrence than in promulgating the notions that it cannot have been engendered in this country, and that we should have had cheaper beef had foreign cattle never been brought to our markets at all. This last idea is of the same kind as the old Protectionist nostrum that we should have cheaper bread if we never imported foreign wheat or flour; and entitles the Professor to rank with the writers in certain Conservative organs, who are endeavouring to make political capital out of what threatens to be a national calamity by abusing the Government for not prohibiting at once the importation of cattle from any source whatever. It is melancholy to listen to such talk in existing circumstances; but we suppose some men cannot help speaking and acting unworthily even in the gravest emergencies.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—The newly-elected Parliament, which has not yet met, was formally prorogued by the Lord Chancellor on Tuesday. On ordinary occasions a Royal Commission is appointed for the purpose and the Commons summoned, but, as there is now no Speaker and no members have been sworn, the ceremony was intrusted to the Lord Chancellor and the officers of the Upper House alone.

ANOTHER STRIKE AT MESSRS. CUBITTS.—A large number of labourers and excavators are employed by Messrs. Cubitts' firm, on work connected with the various contracts they have now in hand, to whom they have been paying the sum of 4½d. per hour, the hours of working being the same as those of the skilled mechanics—56½ hours per week—making the wages of these labourers £1 1s. 1½d. per week. Last week a memorial was sent to the firm from the labourers and excavators, requesting that their wages should be advanced ½d. per hour, or from 4½d. to 5d. per hour. The firm refused to give the advance of ½d., but offered to give the men ½d. per hour advance. This offer having been considered by the men, they refused it; and the firm having declined to pay the ½d., the whole of the labourers and excavators employed at the Liverpool-street railway station struck work on Wednesday. The same class of men employed at all the other works of the firm have given notice that they intend adopting the same course unless the ½d. advance is at once conceded. It is probable, therefore, that before the end of the week about 1000 men employed by the firm will be on strike. Printed bills have been issued by the men "to all labourers and excavators," setting forth the step they have taken, and requesting them to keep away from Messrs. Cubitts' works until the dispute is settled.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

PRINCE ALFRED of England was formally recognised as heir to the duchy of Saxe-Coburg at the capital of that State, on the 6th inst., being the twenty-first anniversary of his Royal Highness's birthday.

LORD LYONS has been appointed to succeed Sir Henry Bulwer as Ambassador to Turkey.

THE DUKE OF BRUNSWICK, who has become so noted at Paris for his eccentricities, is lying seriously ill at the Hague.

THE PAPAL GOVERNMENT wants a loan of 10,000,000 Roman crowns. The army is to be increased by 3000 men.

MR. TITE, M.P., has presented a model of the Royal Exchange to University College, London, for the use of the class of Architecture.

THE FRENCH INFANTRY is to have a new head-dress—a low shako of scarlet cloth.

MR. JOHN BRIGHT has received from President Johnson the tender of a steam-frigate to convey him to America.

THE MARRIAGE OF LADY LOUISA CAVENTISH, daughter of the Duke of Devonshire, with Captain the Hon. Francis Egerton, son of the first Earl of Ellesmere, will take place about the middle of next month.

THE LATE MR. JAMES BROOKS, of Brookhill, near Londonderry, has bequeathed the whole of his property, £10,000 to £15,000, to establish a people's park near the city.

THE THAMES TUNNEL is to be sold to the East London Railway Company for £200,000, and the affairs of the Tunnel Company wound up.

THE LARGEST CROP OF WILD FRUITS (blackberries, nuts, elderberries, &c.) is expected this season, in the south of England, that has been known for years.

THE EARL OF CARNARVON has announced to his tenants at Highclere that they will henceforward be at liberty to kill the hares and rabbits on their farms between the 1st of October and the 1st of March.

THE EXPENDITURE OF THE PUBLIC MONEY in interest and the management of the National Debt for the year ending the 31st of March last was £23,619,524 1s. 11d.

THE VEN. GEORGE WILKINS, D.D., Archdeacon of Nottingham, expired at the residence house, Southwell, on Sunday morning, at two o'clock. He was in his eighty-first year, having been born, at Norwich, in May, 1785.

DR. DANIEL WILSON, of Toronto University; Mr. Dallas, of the Times; and Mr. George Macdonald, the poet, are talked of as candidates for the chair of rhetoric in Edinburgh vacant by the death of Professor Aytoun.

THE BELGIAN CHAMBERS have given their assent to a law which will leave the export of rags from that country free of duty after Jan. 1, 1868. Russia also has reduced her rag exportation tariff.

AN APPARATUS FOR RINGING BELLS by one man has been patented. Triple-bob majors, and all the rest of the jargon of changes, may by this means be most beautifully and mathematically performed.

A HORSE, of incorrigibly lazy and misanthropic character, lately plunged into the sea near Dundee a few days ago, and held his head under the water till he was drowned. Such, at least, is the story a Scotch paper tells.

THE ISRAELITISH CONSISTORY OF ORAN has issued an address to the Jews in Algeria congratulating them upon having received the rights of French citizens, and exhorting them to enter energetically on the career of equality thus opened up to them.

MR. JOHN DONALDSON, advocate, Professor of the Theory of Music in the University of Edinburgh, died at his residence, Marchfield, near Edinburgh, on Saturday last. Mr. Donaldson was called to the Scottish Bar in 1826, and was appointed to the professorship of music by the Town Council in 1845, in succession to Sir P. H. R. Bishop.

VILLARDS, a village in Savoy, has just been destroyed by fire. Fifty houses, with all the crops of the present year, were consumed, and two cottages only are left standing. The total amount of loss is not yet known, but it is considerable, and but few of the sufferers were insured.

THE UNITED STATES PACIFIC RAILROAD TELEGRAPH line will be completed from Chicago to San Francisco in one year from the present time. Twelve hundred miles are already under contract, to be completed in 1865. This will make the second telegraph line to the Pacific, one being already in operation.

THE MASTER AND FELLOWS OF BALLIOL COLLEGE, Oxford, have decided on the admission of Roman Catholic undergraduates, who will be exempted from attending service in the college chapel and other religious exercises required in the case of Protestant students.

MR. PELOUZE has been making investigations respecting the quantity of iron contained in the blood of various animals. He finds that the blood of birds contains, per 10,000 parts by weight, from three to four parts of iron, and that the blood of man, and that of mammiferous animals generally, contains from five to six parts of iron per 10,000 parts of blood.

GENERAL SHERMAN recently declared at Indianapolis that he would never accept civil office, and would never again "draw his sword in anger." He was opposed to any further territorial aggrandisement on the part of the United States, would not withhold from the negro his "natural rights," but would not grant him the elective franchise.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND has conferred the honour of knighthood on John Howley, Esq., Q.C., the Queen's First Sergeant in Ireland, in recognition of his efficient and valuable services as chairman of the county of Tipperary. Sir John Howley was fifty years at the Irish Bar, and spent no less than thirty of these in judicial employment.

AT ONE OF THE DEVON SCHOOL INSPECTIONS, recently, the "Creed" was written by a pupil, from dictation, as follows:—"I believe God father all almighty make frem and earth and in Jesus christ is only sun our lord who was inceased by the holy gost and born by the ferch in mary surfed under ponshed pity was qwesty fide dad and berdy," and after this fashion to the end.

AN ACCIDENT, resulting in the loss of a number of lives, occurred, some days back, at the coal-mine of the Grand-Bordia, near Jumet, in Belgium. Nine men were descending the shaft, in a basket, when the rope broke, and the whole were precipitated to the bottom, a depth of more than 300 ft. Eight of the men were killed on the spot, and the other was not expected to recover.

THE RECENT UNSETTLED WEATHER has excited some apprehension for the harvest. Reaping operations have, to some extent, been delayed by the rains, and, though no serious damage is believed to have been yet done, it is impossible to say what evil effects may accrue unless there be an early return and a continuance of sunshine.

GARIBALDI'S SECOND SON, Richiotti, is at present a guest in the house of Mr. Benjamin Piercy, C.E., and it is rumoured that he is about to become the pupil of that eminent engineer, and will probably take his first lessons in railway-making on the Whitechurch, Wrexham, and Connah's Quay line.

THE HOUSE in George-street, Hanover-square, in which the late Lord Lyndhurst lived for so many years, and his father, Copley, the eminent R.A., fore him, is about to be pulled down, together with the adjoining residence.

JONES, the plaintiff in the action lately tried against Fay, a chemist, and in which he recovered £100 damages for injuries by having been improperly treated by the defendant, has died, as was predicted at the trial. The jury who sat on the body found that he died from natural causes, accelerated by weakness caused by excessive salivation.

ANOTHER LOCAL EXHIBITION OF ART AND MANUFACTURES was festively opened on Wednesday at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. It is called the North-East London Exhibition. The ceremony was honoured by the presence of the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Mayor, and several lesser notabilities were on the platform. Lord Cranworth opened the exhibition in a graceful and sensible address.

COLONEL WAUGH has now got fairly out of the hands of his creditors. He was discharged on Saturday last by the Court of Bankruptcy; but he was, nevertheless, detained by creditors on three several writs of *capias*. On Wednesday, at Judge's chambers, Baron Martin decided that, as the debts were gone, the detainers must go with them.

THE QUEEN IN GERMANY.—Her Majesty reached Rosenau on the morning of Friday week, where she found Prince Alfred and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha awaiting her arrival. The memorial to the late Prince Consort approaches completion, and the ceremony of unveiling the statue will take place, on the afternoon of the 26th inst., in the presence of nearly the whole of the Royal family of England. The Queen's stay in Germany will probably be extended to the middle of September.

GOLD-MINING IN WALES.—About two years ago a number of companies were started with the view of working the auriferous quartz deposits discovered in several localities in North Wales, and such was the confidence entertained at the time in the success of Welsh gold-mining that capital was obtained without difficulty from the over-credulous public. The temporary success of the Vigna and Clogau mine was the great inducement to enter into these speculations, and the warnings that appeared from time to time in the Times had little effect upon the investing classes. Among the companies formed were the Cambrian, East Cambrian, Welsh Gold Mining, Castell Carn Dochan, Dolfrwynog, East Clogau, St. David, and many others, and fully one half the number are by this time either in course of winding up, or unable to proceed, owing to having spent the whole of their capital; and those that are still working show hardly any prospect of success. The Vigna and Clogau mine, which formerly gave such promising indications, has not paid any dividends for three years, which proves that gold-mining in the Principality is a speculation in the widest sense of the term. Quartz containing a certain percentage of gold has been discovered at all the mines, but the cost of reduction has been far above the yield of pure metal, and hence the unprofitable character of the speculations; and, until the mechanical appliances for extracting the gold from the quartz are more perfect and less costly than at present, gold-mining cannot be successfully carried on in Wales.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

I SAID in my last communication to you that I did not believe that the Government had at hand a really fit successor to Mr. Frederick Peel. I had quite forgotten when I wrote that Mr. Laing is again in Parliament, as member for the Wick Boroughs. Mr. Laing, my readers will remember, was Financial Secretary to the Treasury for several years. He resigned the office when he was selected to go to India as successor to Mr. Wilson. Mr. Laing is pre-eminently qualified for the post; is, indeed, one of the best financiers of the day. But whether the place will be offered to him, and whether, if it were offered, he would accept it, I have no means of knowing. There is an unsettled dispute between him and Sir Charles Wood, the Secretary for India, touching Indian finance, and perhaps this breach—I may say quarrel—will have to be fought out before Lord Palmerston can invite Mr. Laing to join the Ministry again. Mr. Laing may wish to remain an independent member until he shall have settled this outstanding score with the Indian Minister. Perhaps, too, the honourable member for Wick having been Finance Minister of India, may think it *infra dig.* to take the post of Financial Secretary. But, all these difficulties out of the way, I am persuaded that Lord Palmerston would be glad to have Mr. Laing in his old office. I have heard it whispered that Mr. Laing is too much mixed up with public companies to take office. Well, he is chairman of the General Credit and Finance Company; I know not that he is chairman or director of any other; and, if his chairmanship of the General Credit stands in the way of office, he can—and one would think would—promptly resign. I should fancy that Gladstone would be glad to have so able a financier as Mr. Laing at his right hand.

One of the most surprising events of the late general election was the defeat of the Hon. Wenman Coke, in East Norfolk, by a tenant-farmer. The event, however, is not without parallel. In 1852 Mr. Edward Ball stood for Cambridgeshire, and his supporters presented so formidable a front that he was returned without opposition; and, in 1857, Mr. Ball was at the head of the poll, and Lord George Manners at the bottom. It was said—I know not with what truth—that Mr. Edward Ball was the first tenant-farmer that ever sat in Parliament. Mr. Ball was, however, not a Parliamentary success. He was honest and sincere, and spoke fluently enough—as he was likely to do, for he had practised speaking both at public meetings and in the pulpit; but he was very narrow-minded, and extremely ignorant on points of political economy. Only a few months before he retired he objected to the repeal of the paper duty because it would diminish employment! Let us hope that Mr. Reed will prove a more enlightened man than Mr. Ball. It is said that Mr. Coke owed his defeat to an imprudent letter written by the Earl of Leicester's steward, which letter it was thought was inspired by Mr. Coke. But the real cause of Mr. Coke's defeat was not this letter, but his opposition to the repeal of the malt tax. And how came Mr. Coke, the brother of the Earl of Leicester, one of our great landed proprietors, to oppose the repeal of the malt tax? Well, perhaps the reason is not far to seek. The Earl of Leicester married the daughter of Mr. Samuel Whitbread, the great brewer. Now, rich as the noble Earl is, his wealth is small when compared with the riches which have been got out of that brewery in Chiwell-street; and the noble Earl well knows, as all brewers know, that the malt tax is one of the great barriers round that fountain of wealth. Brewing is now more or less a monopoly, mainly on account of this tax. It is always so. Manufacturers, for this reason, generally oppose the repeal of a tax on the articles which they make. The glass-manufacturers opposed the repeal of the duty on glass; and, as we have lately seen, the papermakers opposed the repeal of the duty on paper.

There was another tenant-farmer in the field against a great landed proprietor—to wit, Mr. Hope, who opposed Lord Elcho in Haddingtonshire; and, though one would scarcely wish that Lord Elcho should be out of Parliament, I confess that I should like to see Mr. Hope in, for he is not a mere farmer, but an exceedingly able man. Do your readers remember that a Mr. Hope got the prize of 100 guineas for writing the best essay on Free Trade—the prize which was offered by the Anti-Corn Law League? Well, this is the man. Now, the fact that Mr. Hope could raise himself above the ignorance and prejudices of his class in those days, shows that he is no common man. I was in the thick of that fight, and, of all the farmers that I know, only two were free-traders; and, if I remember rightly, both were millers as well as farmers. But Mr. Hope not only could think, but utter his thoughts clearly and consecutively, and reason upon his subject logically. I should like to have seen Mr. Hope in Parliament, and would have almost been willing to have exchanged Lord Elcho for this *rara avis*—a clear-thinking, logical, literary farmer.

There is another Scotsman whom I hoped to see in the House—the Hon. Mr. Napier, who put up for Selkirkshire, and was defeated by that noble nobody, Lord Henry Scott, a son of the Duke of Buccleuch. I call Lord Henry a noble nobody, of course, in a Parliamentary sense. What he really is as a private gentleman, I know not. It was told me by a Scotsman the other day, with whom I wandered over a Westmorland fell, that his Lordship is the ablest of the Duke of Buccleuch's family; but that does not tell us much. I venture, however, to affirm that he is not the equal of his opponent, Mr. Napier, whom I do know to be a very able man. This is the Mr. Napier who was at the head of the Essex Reclamation and Metropolis Sewage Scheme. He has most of the special characteristics of the Napier family, not excepting the nose.

The House of Commons is not yet constituted—the Speaker is not chosen, the members are not sworn; but Death has already begun his wedding process. He has pulled up Mr. Treherne, the member for Coventry, and there is again a vacancy in the representation of that ancient city, and Mr. Orator Jones has another chance. This makes the third this year. The old proverb says, "the third time does it;" but I doubt, nevertheless, whether Mr. Orator Jones will get the seat. It is true that the principal reason why Coventry returned a Conservative has ceased to operate. When Mr. Treherne, in 1863, beat Arthur Peel, Coventry was in distress, and fancied that it was the French treaty that caused its distress; and, to revenge itself upon the authors of this treaty, Coventry returned a Conservative. But Coventry now is prosperous. The ribbon trade flourishes again, and the manufacturers laugh at the French treaty. Still, I doubt whether Coventry will return Mr. Orator Jones. The working men will vote for him; but the Conservatives detest him, and girding respectability generally turns away from him; and so it will happen, I suspect, that Coventry will send us a Conservative again; and perhaps it will be well that it should be so if the choice is to be between a Conservative and Mr. Jones—well for Mr. Jones, at all events, for in the house Mr. Jones would certainly be a failure. "But he is an orator." Yes; but his style of oratory is not that which passes current in the House of Commons. The House likes oratory. It is not true to say that it does not; but then it must be the right tap, like that of Gladstone, or of Bright, or of Disraeli; though of the oratory of the latter gentleman the House is getting rather weary; but the flashy, bodiless stuff which Mr. Jones deals out to his auditories, the House would not tolerate for a moment. He may evoke loud applause in some places, but inextinguishable laughter would greet him there. There can be no election for Coventry, nor for any place where a vacancy may occur until after the meeting of Parliament, for two reasons. First, there is no Speaker to issue his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown authorising him to issue a writ; and, secondly, no election can take place until after the time shall have expired for lodging petitions against returns. The form of prorogation, too, on Tuesday last, was necessarily very different to that which is adopted when Parliament is constituted. Black Rod could not summon the Speaker and the House to the bar of the Lords, for, as I have said, there is no Speaker and no House. As the Government has so large a majority, I suppose that Parliament will not meet for dispatch of business until January. Its first duty will be to elect a Speaker, and if Mr. Evelyn Denison chooses to take the chair again he will be elected without opposition.

It is refreshing to find that no one feels any sympathy for the man Forward, alias Southey. This is right. No right-minded man can feel the slightest sympathy for him. His complaint seems

to be that society has neglected him; but he had health and strength, and, so long as we have these blessings, society owes us nothing but a clear stage. It is only to the sick and feeble and otherwise helpless that society owes anything; and society—English society, at least—I venture to affirm, is always ready to pay its debts to such, if it do but have their cases fairly brought before it. Mr. Forward found himself without means: then why did he not set himself to work? Work is generally to be had, if false pride do not hinder us in our search for it. In London no young healthy man need absolutely starve if he can muster sixpence to buy a broom with which to sweep a crossing. "But that is degrading." Ay, there's the rub. But it is not degrading, my friend. It is degrading to beg, more so to steal. To earn honest money by honest labour is never degrading. But, mind you, this man had no occasion to descend so low. But for his pride, licentiousness, and laziness he might have been a respectable man. I have known this fellow waste more time in the lobby of the House of Commons than would have sufficed, if it had been employed in the least remunerative labour, to have kept him decently for a month. He used to lounge about there for seven or eight hours last Session at a stretch. Indeed, one night I am told he was there from four o'clock until two the next morning. What he specially hoped to get by waiting there I never learned. But he used to dodge about after members, get them by the button, and pour into their ears some long tale of woe, when they would listen to him, which was not often. He was, too, at times fierce and minatory in a vague way, threatening that, if something were not done, murder would happen; so that at last he had to be placed under the surveillance of the police; and then when he came to know this, he vanished from the scene, and out of my memory, until he turned up again as an actual murderer.

The lines entitled "Unremunerative Correspondence" in this week's number of *Fun*, are, I believe, the production of Mr. Samuel Lover.

THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings, last week, King John was played by the temporary HAYMARKET company, under the management of Mr. Walter Montgomery, and played in as satisfactory a manner as could have been expected considering the circumstances under which the company has been formed and the management assumed. As a matter of course, the tragedies of Shakespeare are not to be represented with anything like perfection by actors who have been hastily gathered from the four winds to go back to the four winds again, after such a very short pull together in harness as Mr. Montgomery's team has undertaken. But, saving a decided absence of backbone, the performance was a most creditable one. The manager played King John, and Mr. James Fernandez, who is forcible enough but a trifle angular in his movements, was the Falconbridge. Miss Madge Robertson, as Blanche, confirmed the golden opinions she had won by her debut in Hamlet, and Miss Atkinson was all dignity in the character of Constance. The play was very well put on the stage. During the past week the house has been rather better attended, owing, no doubt, in a great measure, to the production of "Ixion," the appearance of the Hon. Lewis Wingfield, and the attractions of the "loveliest women in England."

A fairy extravaganza has no right whatever to be dull and no excuse whatever for being vulgar; therefore, Messrs. Bellingham and Best's latest production, "Prince Camaralzaman," which was produced at the OLYMPIC on Saturday last, has no right whatever to have been written and no excuse whatever for being played. It is just possible that Mr. Bellingham, left quite alone, might have written a most brilliant burlesque; and it is equally possible that Mr. Best, relying solely upon his own powers, might have given the world a piece of work worthy of Planché. But in an evil hour Mr. Best and Mr. Bellingham became associates, and "Prince Camaralzaman" is what comes of it. The story has been so cut and slashed about that it almost requires a Hawkeye to follow the traces of the original, which is to be found, as every schoolboy knows, in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," and, therefore, needs no retelling. This confusion is rendered still more complete by the introduction of Cupid and Sarah Gamp into the list of *dramatis personæ*. There is also a long and intensely tiresome episode in which the King of the Island of Ebony and his two subjects amuse themselves with inane conundrums, after the manner of Christy's Minstrels. The versification of the extravaganza is slovenly, and the rhymes, as a rule, cockney (e.g., *women and trimming, sauce and coarse*). The dialogue abounds in slang phrases, such as "wire in," and "no flies," which are only intelligible to persons whom no respectable wit should think it worth his trouble to write for. The piece was perhaps better played and better mounted than it deserved to be; and one of the scenes, a "haunted dell by moonlight," was unquestionably worthy of a much better frame than the one given to it by Messrs. Best and Bellingham. The acting was average burlesque acting. Miss Farren, as Camaralzaman, was a little too impetuous; Miss Amy Sheridan, as Maimouné, a little too subdued. The character of a town-crier was performed by Mr. McLean with considerable humour, and Mr. Sontar was funny under circumstances which made fun exceedingly difficult. On Monday night Miss Lydia Foote played the character of the Countess de Manlon in "The Serf" for the first time, taking the place of Miss Kate Terry, who is to be absent for a month's holiday.

The tragedy of "Fra Angelo," in which Miss Katherine Rodgers is to make her appearance, will be produced at the HAYMARKET on Monday evening.

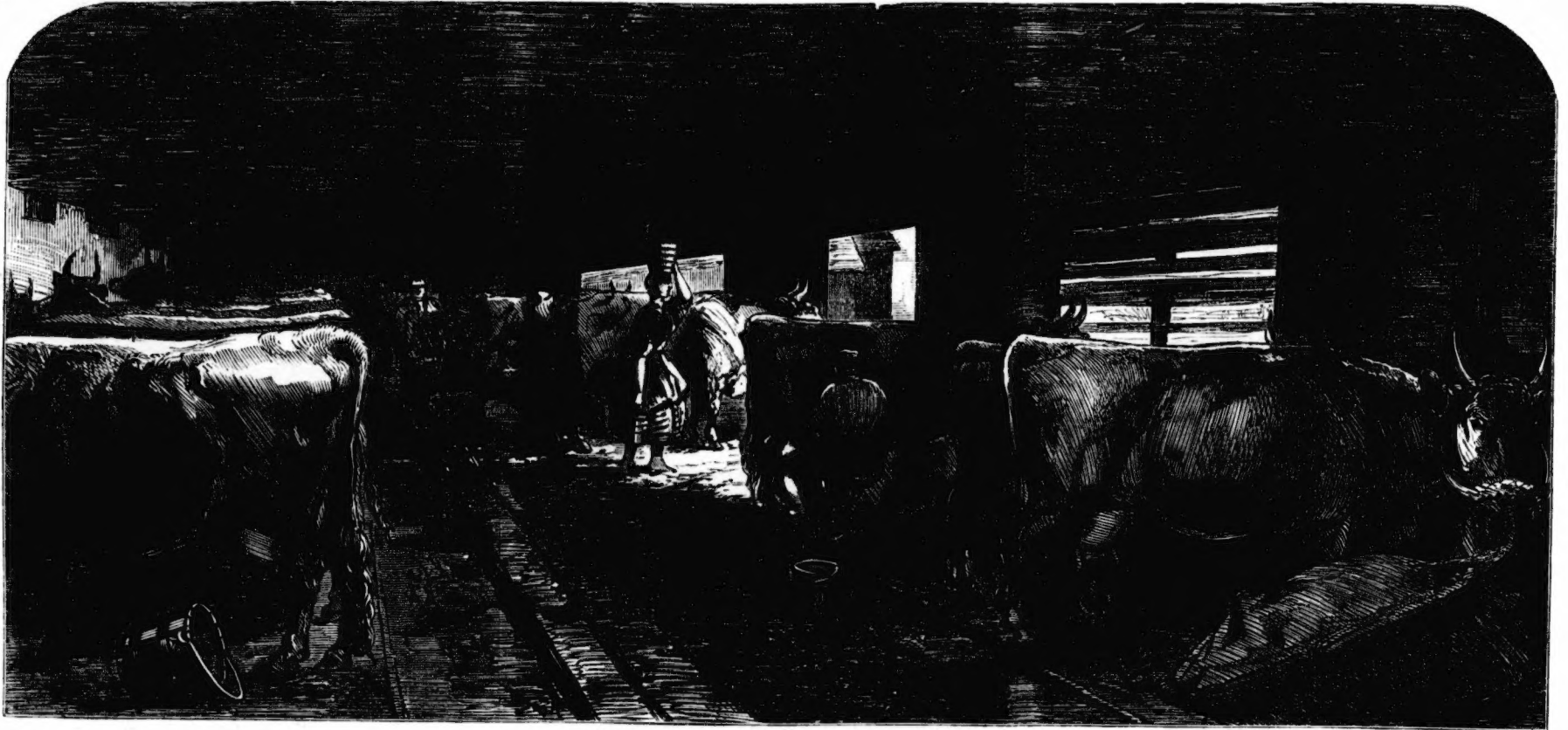
Mr. Toole commences his provincial tour next week, when he will play Joe Bright, in the new drama "Through Fire and Water," at Birmingham.

THE THEATRE ROYAL, Brighton, has commenced a new season under the management of Mr. Nye Chart, most favourably known not only as a diligent *entrepreneur*, but also as a capital actor. Now that Brighton may almost be considered a fashionable suburb of London, it can scarcely appear strange that a metropolitan critic should record his experiences of a visit to its theatre, when these happen to be pleasurable. The "house" is as elegant, cleanly, and well-appointed as a modern drawing-room; and the mounting of the pieces, critically regarded, exhibits no negligence or parsimony. The pieces, when I visited the theatre a few evenings since, were Mr. Buckingham's "Faces in the Fire" and Mr. Byron's "Ali Baba." Both were excellently presented and well played throughout. The two leading ladies were Miss Nelly Rollason, who in the comedy played Alice Hargrave with much power and appreciation of the author's intention; and Miss Marie Henderson, who appeared as Clara Glanvil in the first piece and as Abdallah in the second, performing each character with the grace, spirit, and intelligence which not long since sufficed to establish her reputation as a London favourite.

PAYMENTS FOR WHEAT.—The value of the wheat imported in the first five months of this year was computed at £2,358,393, as compared with £3,983,677 in the corresponding period of 1864, and £4,561,548 in the corresponding period of 1863. It appears probable, however, from the slight advance in prices, that this year's figures will now revive, as there will be a greater inducement to import. While we are on this subject, it may be interesting to recapitulate the payments made for wheat in the ten years ending 1864:—1855, £9,679,578; 1856, £12,716,369; 1857, £9,563,099; 1858, £9,050,467; 1859, £8,713,532; 1860, £16,554,083; 1861, £19,051,464; 1862, £23,203,800; 1863, £12,015,006; and 1864, £10,674,654.

ENGLISH NEGLECT OF FOREIGNERS.—Abd-el-Kader, once a Sovereign Emir, and still one of the most influential Mussulmans alive, with a grand pedigree and the reputation of having saved the Christians of Damascus, has come to England and gone away again. Nobody paid him any attention, and, though he acknowledges, through his secretary, the kindness of the people who stared at him at the Crystal Palace, he is said to feel seriously hurt. We really manage this matter of entertaining very badly. Her Majesty will do nothing, of course; the Prince cannot be everywhere at once, Ministers have too much to do, the household await the orders they never get, and there is really no one to entertain in the name of the nation. As the world is governed by individuals, and the individuals by their *amour propre*, it is bad policy to affront them by a neglect which to Continentals seems intentional. Suppose Lord Sydney were told to earn his pay, or must we trust the Lord Mayor?—*Spectator*.

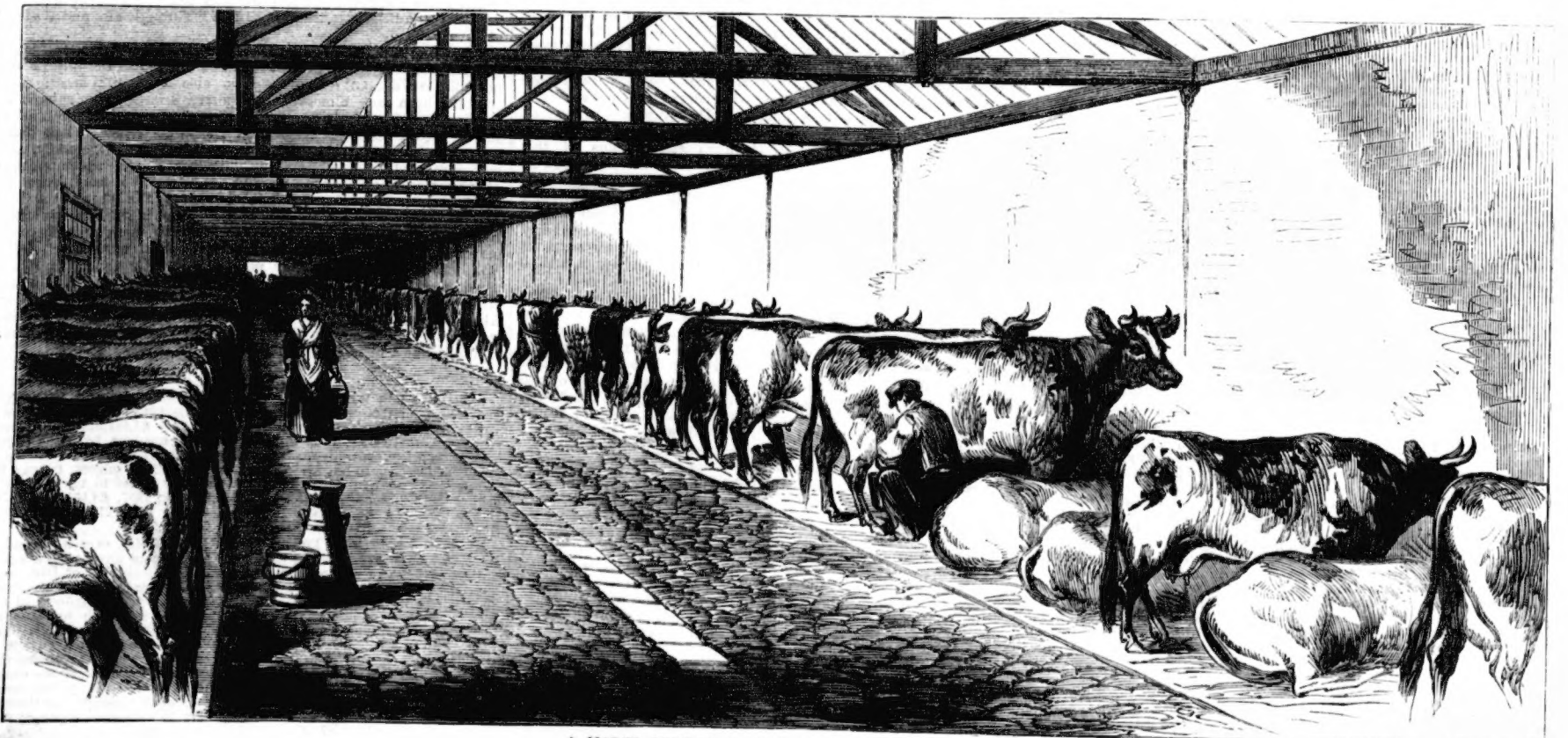
T H E L O N D O N D A I R I E S.



INTERIOR OF AN ORDINARY LONDON COWSHED.



EXTERIOR OF THE SAME PREMISES.



A MODEL LONDON COWSHED NEAR KING'S CROSS.

SOME NOTES ON THE CATTLE DISEASE.

THE cattle pestilence at present raging in the capital, and which is spreading in all directions, is likely to cause an extent of loss and destruction which, we fear, has not yet been sufficiently estimated. Although little more than a month has passed since this disease was recognised in the metropolitan district, the loss of cows is stated to be nearly three thousand; and this number is probably under the truth, for in many cases the most strenuous exertions have been made by some cowkeepers to conceal the presence of the pestilence on their premises and dispose of the infected animals in various markets, in this way adding to the mischief by spreading the disorder, and also endangering human health by the sale of meat which is quite unfit for food. We are, however, glad to find that cowkeepers are beginning to understand that it is to their interest to act in a different manner, and save their stocks by dealing with the disease directly it makes its appearance, by separating and destroying the animals affected, engaging the best veterinary practitioners, preventing over-crowding, using disinfectants, paying strict attention to thorough ventilation and cleanliness, and by the co-operation of the cow-owners for the purpose of lessening the loss to individuals by insurance of live stock. Besides, it is necessary in the present emergency that those in whose care the public health is placed should be vigilant in the discharge of their duties.

In the City dead-meat markets we have noticed with pleasure the activity of those who are appointed to inspect the food which is daily sold in those great marts for the use of thousands of families; but in the large parishes of Marylebone, St. Pancras, Islington, &c., some of which have as great populations as Birmingham and other important places, the supervision of butchers' meat is most grossly

neglected. In the new Metropolitan Cattle Market the deficiency of proper inspection is notorious; even in the slaughter-houses connected with this splendid market there is a want of sanitary care. In our present situation these matters should be attended to; the poorer multitude especially should be protected against poisoned meat; and we would suggest that in the same way as the metropolitan

police watch the passage of thieves from London and the entrance of them into it, that there should be placed inspectors of live cattle. These should be qualified for such posts in consequence of having diplomas from the recognised veterinary colleges—persons who would not be likely to be persuaded from their duty. At first it might seem that this would be a very gigantic task; but the police, who watch during both night and day the main thoroughfares of the metropolis, would explain that there is not such a large staff needed for this purpose as might be supposed, and this fact will be still further corroborated by an inspection of the modern maps. When it is considered how very great the importance of preventing the introduction of diseased animals into the vast population of London is, the expense becomes a secondary consideration.

The quantity of foreign meat imported into the Thames and some other English rivers is enormous. In the month of June last there were 128,771 head of cattle, sheep, and swine brought into the United Kingdom from over the sea; and in 1863, 1864, and 1865 the statistics show a great increase. In six months of 1863 the total of animals imported was 146,873 head; in the same period of 1864, 212,046; and in 1865, 382,995 head of oxen, &c. In three years the increase of imports of this kind has advanced about ninety per cent.

Our object at present is, without especially inquiring how far the outbreak of disease just now is to be attributed to infection brought from abroad, to direct attention to causes which in themselves are sufficient to account for the origin of a virulent kind of typhus fever amongst cattle. We all know that fevers of this type amongst human beings are produced by overcrowding, defective ventilation, and dirt. The same effect is produced by the same causes amongst cattle. Things are better since the removal of the cattle market from the City to Islington than they used to be; but



A DAIRY IN THE CITY, SHOWING THE PROXIMITY OF COWSHEDS TO HUMAN DWELLINGS.



THE SAME CITY DAIRY AS SEEN FROM WITHOUT.



CONDEMNED CATTLE IN A SLAUGHTERHOUSE AT THE METROPOLITAN MARKET, ISLINGTON.

vided for the preservation of their health, and the value of those advantages is evident. In the London cowsheds we have all the proximate causes of fever and pestilence. Often in densely-crowded neighbourhoods the atmosphere of the sheds is as bad for the cows as it is for the people who live around. The inspectors have done some good; but even at present we have seen untrapped drains and neglected ventilation; in some cases three cows are tethered, and are kept for months, without change or exercise, in a space not larger than that usually provided for a single horse. Round the cowsheds, even with the greatest care, the smell is, at times, most offensive, and children living in the vicinity are often afflicted with sores and skin-diseases, scarlet fever, smallpox, and other disorders. In one shed in the City, at the rear of an old inn, which, together with the shed, are curious fragments saved from the Great Fire, there are a number of cows kept. On a summer day and at night the atmosphere is heavy and most unwholesome; in the daytime countless flies of different kinds buzz about; grains from the breweries, potatoes, and other vegetable matters are stored; and the earth, in consequence of the defective pavement, is saturated to a considerable depth below the surface. A glance at such spots as this cannot fail to convince any thoughtful person of the danger there is in such conditions as regards both human and animal life.

The cowshed of which we give illustrations of the interior and exterior is a place where a great extent of death amongst the animals has happened. Nor can we wonder at this, for the roof of the shed is not more than 6 ft. 4 in. high. There is almost no provision for ventilation, the pavement of the place is broken, and the drainage defective. In this place care has been taken to preserve general cleanliness; but the people do not seem to understand sanitary rules. The wise physician who is appointed to consider the health of the vast population of St. Pancras is looked upon as a fool, and his directions are disregarded.

From one rowshed we wander to another, and find many of them situated in the midst of dense populations; and in most there are the bad conditions which poison the surrounding population, and cause disease amongst the animals. In some pent-up cowsheds we saw the food provided for the beasts and refuse of various kinds in a state of putrefaction; on some portions large globules of gas, like the soap and tobacco-pipe bubbles made by the children, were standing on the surface. Of course, those gases are dispersed abroad, and the abominable condition of several of those sheds is enough to account for any outbreak of pestilence.

The illustration we give of an ancient dairy in the City is to show the close proximity in which human beings and cattle are huddled together. The cows inhabit the parlour, and the people live in the floors above. At the best of times, during the day the animals enjoy but a very limited amount both of air and light; during the night, when the place is shut up, they have neither the one nor the other. We have given a view both of the interior and front elevation of this shed, and of how it appears as seen from the street.

We have examined a great number of London cowsheds, and have had forced upon us the conviction that the greater number of them are abominable in their sanitary arrangements; but from these we gladly turn to another of a very different kind. This shed is situated near King's-cross, and contains 210 cows. All sanitary conditions are cared for: the roof is high, there is the means of thorough ventilation, the animals seem to be in splendid condition. If the unwholesome practice of keeping cows amongst a population of nearly three millions of people be persisted in, such arrangements as are made here must be enforced.

CONDEMNED CATTLE AT THE METROPOLITAN MARKET.

THE Engraving on page 105 shows a group of condemned cattle in one of the lairs near the Metropolitan Market, in Islington. These animals are mostly cows, and were believed to have been intended for sale in the market; but, the taint of disease having been discovered in them by the market inspector, they were seized, condemned, and sent to the slaughter-house, in which they were seen by our Artist, to be destroyed. It was difficult to obtain exact information concerning these animals, or where they came from; but the impression conveyed by what could be learned was that they formed part of London dairy stock. The sketch from which our Engraving is taken was made on Monday morning last, on which occasion a great many animals were condemned. The poor creatures presented a most pitiable appearance. There was a discharge of matter from the nostrils, and a copious flow of saliva and bloody mucus from the mouth. On laying the hand upon their skins, the sensation was felt as though a collection of air was contained between the hide and the flesh; and each continually emitted a moaning sound, as if suffering from great pain. Their heads were drooping to their feet, as if in the act of feeding, but food they were utterly unable to swallow. One of them was a very handsome animal, which the inspector declared his conviction had been in full milk the previous day. It is proper to mention that the slaughter-house in which these beasts were seen was a private one, and, though on the property of the Corporation, is not under the management of the market officials, who, however, have slaughter-houses of their own to which infected cattle are sent to be killed and the carcasses destroyed. The superintending members of the Market Committee and their inspector seemed anxious to prevent diseased cattle from entering the market, and used every means in their power to do so; but it is manifestly impossible for one inspector to examine every animal sent in. Several officers would be necessary thoroughly to perform the duty, and we hope the market committee will see fit to appoint them.

PRINTING IN CHINA.—The Chinese have had a great start over all the nations of the West. It is difficult to say when the art of printing was first introduced. It is known to have been practised in China, from plates of wood, at the end of the sixth century of the Christian era. In A.D. 593 there is a decree for the collection of "old designs" and "text," and for their cutting in wood for publication; but it is not then spoken of as a novel invention. In 932 the canonical books were ordered to be engraved on wood and printed for general sale; and in 982 the work was completed and the books "were circulated over all the empire." Movable types were first employed in the middle of the eleventh century. The Imperial arrangements for printing have been carried out in China on a most magnificent scale. The Emperor Khanghi, whose reign began in 1662, had 250,000 movable types engraved in copper, and printed no less than 6000 volumes. Kienlung, in 1773, ordered 10,412 works to be published, covering the whole field of Chinese literature.—Sir John Bowring, in the *Shilling Magazine* for August.

THE MOORS IN SCOTLAND.—From all parts of Inverness-shire and the northern counties the reports are nearly identical that grouse have bred abundantly, and that many of the young birds cannot be distinguished from the old ones. On some of the highest elevations double broods have been observed, the one set still young and small, the other very strong and wild. Red deer are already in good condition, with antlers of good proportions, yet not clear of velvet, but fully formed and hard to the tops. In one instance on the hill a stag was observed to have its horns stripped as early as the 1st of August; but it was unusually fat, and is supposed to have found winter quarters in some sheltered nook in the low country. A good many stags have already been shot, some of which are of great size and in excellent condition. On the greater part of the moors of Perthshire, notwithstanding the almost continuous snowstorms during the winter and the close and protracted shooting of last year on the principal moors, both old and young grouse are not only numerous, but in excellent condition. The weather has been all that could have been desired since hatching commenced, and, as no casualties have occurred to the broods, the birds are large and well grown. On the Breadalbane and Athole moors, and, in fact, on all the shooting-ranges north to Inverness-shire, both grouse and black game are unusually abundant—the latter especially have increased rapidly in numbers in the last few years. The reports from Glenloch, Glendochary, Tyndrum, Balquhitter, Callender, and Lochearnhead represent not only grouse, but all other descriptions of game, as being plentiful and in the very best condition. On a range of hills stretching from Aberfeldy—a distance of twenty miles—where upwards of 6000 brace of grouse were killed last season, all the grounds are well stocked. In the low country the prospects of sportmen are equally, if not more, satisfactory. Partridges abound in all directions; and, as there is a prospect of an early harvest, there will be full scope for partridge-shooting. The preserves are well stocked with pheasants, and in all the fine woods of Strathern capercaillie are nearly as numerous as the former birds. Hares, rabbits, wild ducks, and roe deer are very rare, and generally in the best condition. In all the forests of the country deer are literally swarming; and, notwithstanding the severe winter, the animals have rapidly improved in condition since the beginning of May. The fawning season was, upon the whole, highly favourable.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.

A SUPPLEMENT to the *London Gazette* of Friday week, published on Saturday last, contains two orders by the Lords of the Privy Council, dated the 11th inst., relative to the cattle disease. The first is in the following terms:—

Whereas, by an Act passed in the Session of the 11th and 12th years of her present Majesty's reign, intitled "An Act to prevent, until the 1st day of September, 1850, and to the end of the then next Session of Parliament, the spreading of contagious or infectious disorders among sheep, cattle, and other animals," and which has since been from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, it is (among other things) enacted that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them from time to time to make such orders and regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such order or orders of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals; or of meat, skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other part of any animals; or of hay, straw, fodder, or other articles likely to propagate infection; and also for the purpose of purifying any yard, stable, outhouse, or other place, or any waggons, carts, carriages, or other vehicles; and also for the purpose of directing how any animals dying in a diseased state, or any animals, parts of animals, or other things seized under the provisions of this Act are to be disposed of; and also for the purpose of causing notices to be given of the appearance of any disorder among sheep, cattle, or other animals, and to make any other orders or regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such orders or regulations; and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid in any such order or orders contained shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act; and that all persons offending against the said Act shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding £20, or such smaller sum as the said Lords or others of her Majesty's Privy Council may in any case by such order direct:—

And whereas an order was made in pursuance of the authority of the said Acts on the 24th of July, 1865, by the Lords of her Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, applicable to the city of London and to the metropolitan police district, containing certain provisions for the purpose of preventing the spreading of a certain disorder, of which the nature was at the time of the making of the said order uncertain, but which has since been ascertained to be of a typhoid nature, and is commonly designated as the "cattle plague," and which may be recognised by the following symptoms:—

"Great depression of the vital powers, frequent shivering, staggering gait, cold extremities, quick and short breathing, drooping head; reddened eyes, with a discharge from them, and also from the nostrils, of a mucous nature; raw-looking places on the inner side of the lips and roof of the mouth, diarrhoea, or dysenteric purging;"

And whereas inspectors have been appointed in pursuance of the provisions of such order;

And whereas it is expedient to make further regulations for the district to which the said order is applicable;

Now, therefore, the Lords of her Majesty's Privy Council do hereby, by virtue and in exercise of the powers given by the said recited Act and the several Acts continuing the same, as aforesaid, order as follows:—

1. That in this order the word "animal" shall be interpreted to mean any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, or calf.

2. Every inspector appointed or to be appointed under the provisions of the Order in Council of the 24th of July, 1865, shall have the power of entering upon and inspecting any premises in or upon which he has reason to believe that there is any animal labouring under any such disease, from time to time, as often as he may think necessary.

3. Every person within any district for which an inspector shall have been appointed as aforesaid, upon whose premises there shall be any animal labouring under any such disorder, shall, as far as practicable, keep such animal separate and apart from all other animals, and no person shall, without the license of such inspector, send to market or remove from his premises any such animal, or any animal which has been in the same shed or stable or has been herded or in contact with any animal labouring under such disorder.

4. Every animal within any such district as aforesaid dying of such disorder, or slaughtered on account thereof, shall be buried, if practicable, on the premises where it has died or been slaughtered, or (if this be not practicable) as near thereto as may be convenient; and if such animal be not buried with its skin, its skin shall be disinfected in such manner as the inspector of the district may direct.

5. Every person within any such district on whose premises there shall be any animal so labouring as aforesaid, shall cleanse and disinfect such premises in such manner as the inspector of such district shall direct.

6. Every person offending against this order shall for every such offence forfeit any sum not exceeding £20, which the justices before whom he or she shall be convicted of such offence may think fit to impose.

The second order repeats the preamble of the first order. It then goes on to say:—

And whereas, since the making of the said order the said disorder has appeared in other parts of England, and it is expedient to extend the provisions of the said order to the remaining parts of England and Wales, and to make further regulations for the purpose aforesaid for the last-mentioned parts of the United Kingdom:—

Now, therefore, the Lords of her Majesty's Privy Council do hereby, by virtue and in exercise of the powers given by the said recited Act, and by the several Acts continuing the same as aforesaid, order as follows:—

1. That this order shall extend to all the parts of England and Wales not comprised in the said recited order.

2. That in this order the word "animal" shall be interpreted to mean any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, or calf.

3. If at the date of the publication of this order in the *London Gazette* there shall be any animal labouring under any such disorder in the possession or custody of any cowkeeper, dairyman, or dairymaid, or of any milkman or milkwoman, or vendor or purveyor of milk, or of any dealer in cattle, or farmer, or person in possession of cattle, whatsoever, within those parts of the United Kingdom to which this order refers, or if at any time hereafter, while this present order shall continue in force and unrevoked, any animal, being in the possession or custody of any such person as aforesaid within the last-mentioned parts of the United Kingdom, shall be seized or attacked with, or be found labouring or suffering under, any such disorder, notice of the existence of such disorder, or of the first appearance of such disorder in or among the animals belonging to, or in the custody of, any such person as aforesaid, shall immediately thereupon be given by the person in whose possession or custody such diseased animal or animal shall be, if such person shall reside within any corporate town, to the mayor or other principal officer of the corporation, or, if elsewhere, to the clerk of the justices acting in and for the petty sessional division of the county, or district in the nature of a county, in which he resides; and upon receipt of such notice, or upon any other information which satisfies him or them that such disease has appeared within his or their jurisdiction respectively, it shall be lawful for such mayor, or other principal officer, and for the said justices, if he or they shall think fit, from time to time to appoint some veterinary surgeon, or other person duly qualified, to be an inspector, for the purpose of carrying into effect the following rules and regulations within the corporate town or petty sessional division for which he shall have been appointed; and the same authority may, from time to time, revoke such appointment.

4. Every such inspector shall have the power of entering upon and inspecting any premises in or upon which he has reason to believe that there is any animal labouring under such disease, from time to time, as often as he may think necessary.

The 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th rules in the second order are the same as the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th rules of the first order.

The Board of Trade, at the urgent request of the Lords of the Privy Council, have written to the various railway companies requesting to be informed what steps have been taken to guard against the infection of cattle while being conveyed in railway-trucks. Directions for purifying these cattle-trucks were issued on the 7th inst., and the Government shows prompt attention in thus already asking to know what has been done.

Accounts from every part of the country show that this unwelcome visitant, and still more the alarm which it is creating amongst the farmers, is spreading on all sides. The meetings which are taking place are too numerous even for recapitulation.

A letter from Rendsburg, in Holstein, says, in reference to the cattle plague:—

The disease among the cattle which is now creating so much sensation in England is well known here as one which appears to have been nearly, if not altogether, the same which broke out in this neighbourhood some years ago.

On that occasion the disease first made its appearance among some heifers, which had been purchased in the spring, when the seeds of the disease must already have been present; but, as those animals had been bred in this country, it could not be supposed that the malady had either been imported from any other place, or that it had been the result of a bad voyage, or of any ill-treatment on board of a ship. The cattle, indeed, had never been off the pasture on which they had been put at the time they had been bought, there being no others at that time grazing in the immediate vicinity, and a considerable time elapsed between the purchase of the heifers and the first death that occurred in the herd.

As soon as the circumstances became known the Government sent veterinary surgeons to inspect all the cattle on the farm, and, on their recommendation, all that showed symptoms of disease were immediately separated from those that appeared to be sound, no time being lost in slaughtering those in which the disease had made any progress, and the strictest quarantine was established between that farm and all others in the

district. For all that were killed the Government at once paid two thirds their estimated value, the remaining one third of the loss being borne by the owner of the cattle; and, if any cows or other animals died without the Government having been informed of their illness, the contribution of the Government towards the loss was reduced to one third, and the other two thirds in that case fell upon the proprietors.

Although the quarantine which had been imposed on the first farm in which the disease appeared was supposed to have been carefully observed, the cattle in an adjacent farm shortly afterwards were attacked, when, on a strict inquiry being made, it was discovered that a lad who was employed in feeding them had, contrary to the express injunctions of the farmer, gone to pay a visit to a friend on the infected farm, and that he had thus, either by his person or his clothes, carried the infection, after which the disease manifested itself with such virulence that it carried off the whole stock. After this the precautions taken were more stringent, for, not only were the cattle that became sick killed, but even those which had hitherto appeared to be sound in any herd in which the disease had appeared were killed also, though the carcasses of these were allowed to be sold, as well as their hides, while every portion of those that had been in any degree diseased was buried at a great depth, and other means taken to prevent the likelihood of infection. In those farms where the disease broke out the farmers were compelled to destroy everything that was considered capable of conveying contagion, and, when that had been done, but not till then, they were permitted to purchase another stock of cattle, &c., after which the disease made no further progress, the animals having afterwards, in every instance, been quite healthy.

THE OPENING OF THE CASTLE HOWARD TUMULI.

THE Rev. William Greenwell, M.A., of Durham, has concluded for the present year his examination of the British burial mounds on the estate of the Earl of Carlisle at Castle Howard, Malton, which have been in progress for some time. In all, including three openings in 1864, Mr. Greenwell, with the Rev. John F. Bigge, Rector of Stamfordham, Northumberland, and Mr. Monkman, of Malton, Yorkshire, has superintended the examination of the contents of eighteen British barrows, all of the cremation age, but all varying in details of interment. The openings have thrown considerable light upon the modes of burial of the pre-historic tribes who inhabited Brigantia. The three openings of last year and the five reported lately were all made on the moors lying at the base of the Slingsby Banks, and west of the high road from that place to Slingsby. The last series of diggings were made on Taylor's Moor, east of the before-mentioned high road, and between the village and the "banks" of Coneythorpe. The ground was undulated, and had many rather abrupt knolls, every one of which, when dug into, yielded burials, although the plough had in most cases nearly obliterated the mounds.

The first opening made was in a tumulus in the wood at the bottom of the banks, the contents of which, either in rabbit digging or in planting and felling trees, had been thoroughly destroyed and dispersed. Not a single trace of the burial could be found.

The next examination was made in a large tumulus on Windmill-hill, which from time immemorial has served as a beacon for the fires of the 5th of November. On the highest point of the south side was the tumulus, about 50 ft. in diameter, and reduced by successive ploughing to an altitude of about 3 ft. Indeed, the destruction done by the plough or the drag-harrow was but too evident on the surface, which was strewn with fragments of finely-wrought British pottery and a piece or two of wrought flint. A 14-ft. trench was cut down to the plane through the barrow, commencing on the south. About 8 ft. south of the centre the bottom portion of a large and very thick rudely-made cinerary urn was found, placed on the natural surface and filled with burnt bones. The whole of the top of this large urn had been broken away by the plough, only some four inches of soil remaining over the part found. Among the bones and charcoal in the urn were found a fine thumb-bone (unburnt), and a remarkably well made and perfect flint arrowhead, which had been in the fire, but the burning had not in the slightest degree damaged it. In addition to these flint articles there were a burnt bone pin and an ornament, also of burnt bone, resembling a capital P in shape, the semicircular part being grooved and ornamented, and only attached to the straight back or stem at the top. Doubtless at the period of use the semicircular portion would spring a little, and it is possible that the two bone articles together may have been used for fastening the garment. Whatever this P-shaped article may have been, it is quite unique, none of the gentlemen present having met with anything like it in bone. The fineness and thinness of the skull showed the burial to have been that of a young warrior whose weapons and ornaments had been buried with his ashes. But this burial was not the primary one. At a distance of 6 ft. N.E., and 14 ft. from the circumferential line, another beautifully ornamented small cinerary urn, laid on its side and badly crushed, being only 9 in. below the surface, was found. The pieces were all there, and the urn will make up. There were no bones accompanying this urn, but there was a large stone north and south of it; and, judging by appearances, there had been one over the top, which, being caught by the plough, had been removed. In the centre of the barrow, and in a hole made in the natural ground, the primary burial over which the tumulus had been first reared was found. The urn was in fragments, and no trace of the bones could be found. This was a puzzle; but a solution was found in the evening, when a labourer, returning from his work, came up to the party and confessed that ten or twelve years ago he, having heard traditionally that there was treasure buried on Windmill-hill, had set about digging in search of it, and had started in the centre of this very "hone," and had found the "pankin," but no money in it. In this way one of the most important and the earliest tumulus was destroyed, and all record of the nature of the first interment of this prolific tumulus for ever lost. Three feet further digging to the north-west produced another interment, which had been made in a very large and highly beautiful urn, having four impressed cord lines externally on the rim; and lower down, divided into sections by three, sometimes four, vertical lines, the compartments being filled with cord markings. The urn was very full of burnt bones, but had been placed bottom upwards; indeed, had the urn been perfect, the bottom would have been above the surface. The plough had made sad havoc here. The remains were very tender from wet and air, and only the rim was of any value. It had unique markings inside. The inside diameter of the mouth of the urn was 13 in. Mr. Greenwell resolved to completely remove this tumulus, and the greater part of a day was occupied in doing so, but no further discoveries were made. From the many fragments of urns found on the land it is evident that other shallow secondary burials had been entirely broken up and destroyed by cultivation. A considerable length of time was required for the examination of this rich tumulus. The report of the details of six other openings into low barrows on an adjoining hill, now completing, will be given in a day or two.

DEATH OF SIR W. J. HOOKER.—The directorship of the Royal Gardens at Kew has become vacant by the death of Sir William Jackson Hooker. The deceased knight was born at Norwich, in 1785, and from early youth devoted himself to botanical studies, eventually becoming Regius Professor of Botany in the University of Glasgow. That appointment, however, he gave up for the directorship of the Royal Gardens at Kew. On the recommendation of Viscount Melbourne, then Prime Minister, he received the honour of knighthood in 1835, and in 1845 received the degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford on the nomination of the Duke of Wellington, the Chancellor. Sir William was the author of "The British Flora," "Flora Borealis Americana," "Icones Filicum," "Genera Filicum," "Musci Exotici," "Flora Exotica," "Musculosa Britannica," &c., and contributed the botanical portion of the work to Admiral Beechey's account of his voyage of discovery in the Arctic region. He was a member of nearly all the learned and scientific societies, both upon the Continent and in America, and Knight of the Legion of Honour.

THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.—A report was issued a few days ago from the Select Committee of the House of Commons "appointed to inquire into the constitution of the Committee of Council on Education, and the system under which the business of the office is conducted, and also into the best mode of extending the benefits of Government inspection and the Parliamentary grants to schools at present unassisted by the State." The minutes of evidence are appended. The report is as follows:—Your Committee have received much evidence upon the questions referred to them. With respect to the constitution of the Education Department, and the system under which the annual grants for the promotion of popular education are administered, they have examined present and former presidents and vice-presidents and the secretary of the Committee of Council, and several of her Majesty's inspectors. They have also taken evidence from various parts of England with respect to the policy of making a certificated teacher an indispensable condition of State assistance to a school, and with respect to the existing practice of the Education Department on the important subject of religious teaching and the adoption of the Conscience Clause. Your Committee are obliged to state, with much regret, that, considering the period of the year and the peculiar circumstances of the present Session, they are unable to complete their inquiry; but they present the evidence already taken to the House, with a conviction that, although on some points imperfect, and as yet one-sided, it will be found to be of great interest and value. The question raised in the second part in the order of reference—viz., "Low best to extend the benefits of Government inspection and the Parliamentary grant to schools at present unassisted by the State," is one so wide, and of such extreme importance to the promotion of popular education, that your Committee think it desirable that further inquiry should be made into branches of this portion of the subject, which they have hitherto touched only incidentally, or not at all. Under these circumstances, while your Committee greatly regret their inability to complete the duty intrusted to them, they think it undesirable to present any partial report, and are of opinion that the inquiry ought to be resumed. They therefore recommend that, at the commencement of the next Session of Parliament, a committee should be appointed to carry on, under the same order of reference, the inquiry which they now find themselves unable to conclude."

Literature.

Henry Holbeach, *Student in Life and Philosophy. A Narrative and a Discussion.* 2 vols. London: Alexander Strahan.

There are two classes of books which it is very difficult to review—that is, if the reviewer is limited in regard to the space he must occupy; and those are—very good books and very bad books. If an editor says to a critic, "Write me a notice of this work; but, pray, be brief; you know our space is limited," the critic knows that he must not occupy more than, at the utmost, a column or so; and yet how is he to point out all the beauties, or all the faults, or even, it may be, a small portion of either, in such confined limits? This, of course, is excluding the probability that there may be points requiring discussion ere it can be made clear that the matter under consideration is either a beauty or a fault. To make even a catalogue of the good things in some books, or the bad ones in others, would occupy more room than the critic has at his command. Commonplace works, which are neither particularly good nor particularly bad, are easier to dispose of, because commonplace work is good enough for them. But to do justice to—or upon—a thoroughly good book or a thoroughly bad one, in a small compass, is one of the most difficult tasks we know; and one, unfortunately, which circumstances frequently impose upon us.

In dealing with the work before us we feel this difficulty in all its force. We have here a book which is generally so good, and which yet contains so much that requires discussion in order to show either its excellences or its defects—for it has defects, we think, as all human efforts have—that a large surface is necessary to do it full justice. One has not here, as in too many cases, to cut up no end of bellows and find no wind—to use one of the author's own figures. The difficulty is that there is too much wind. You have it coming from all points of the compass—east, west, north, south—and of such a quality that, whether you exactly like its touch or not, you must give it attention. It is a book which you cannot criticise without reading—reading carefully, we mean; and it is, moreover, a book which you cannot read without thinking over. It compels you to think—you cannot help it. There are so many things in it which challenge consideration, the ideas are so freshly and forcibly expressed, that you constantly find yourself laying down the volume and pondering upon some doctrine stated or following up some train of thought suggested. The book is not only a book of thought—honest, earnest, conscientious thought; but it is, emphatically, a thought-suggesting book. Higher merit than this could not, perhaps, be exhibited by any work of the sort. The author may not—in some respects we do not think he has—always hit upon perfectly sound, or even indisputable, conclusions; but he evidently has striven hard to do so, and, whether we agree with him or not, we cannot help admiring the fine sentiments, the wholesome spirit, and the earnest purpose that pervade his whole work.

A general description of the work may be found in its title. It is expressly named with the name of a man—the book is called "Henry Holbeach," which prepares us for something in the nature of biography. The limits of this biography are indicated in the remainder of the title; we are, it seems, to have only so much of the man exhibited to us as stands in direct relation to his opinions, so much as may present him in the character of a "student in life and philosophy." Then, again, the limits within which his opinions will be laid before us are indicated by the use of the word "student." Mr. Holbeach, we may anticipate, will profess himself a scholar and a questioner of great teachers, and not a master or teacher himself. True, we sometimes find him a rebellious and angry scholar—a gipsy sort of student, flying from camp to camp of thought, and challenging in and out with gipsy vivacity; and, at last, we have from his editor a summary of his own scheme of life and philosophy. But this student seldom wholly drops the character. Lastly, again turning to the title, in the words "a narrative and a discussion" we have a distinct intimation that the book is to be what a contemporary (*the Athenæum*) has, we observe, with great felicity called it, "an autobiography of opinion;" for it is much more the history of a mind than of a man that is told in its pages;—an "egotistic" book some will think it, in which character and opinion are laid before the reader as a problem, though with hints of a possible consistent theory as the result. And the book, as a whole, appears to us to fulfil the indications of the title, whatever may be the merits or defects of the way in which the idea is worked out.

Mr. Holbeach is a scion of the Puritanical school of thinkers; and though he has, gradually and by patient investigation, emancipated himself from the narrowness of view characteristic of the genuine Puritan type, his early breeding seems to have tinged his habit of thought throughout life; not necessarily in an unfavorable way, however, for it gives earnestness to all he says. After a few "first words by the editor," in which the circumstances are explained under which that personage undertook his functions, we have a sketch of "an obscure Puritan colony," which we think must have been painted from reality, for we ourselves are familiar with numerous precisely similar communities. On the other side of the Tweed, this was; but that only proves that Puritanism possesses the same characteristics in both the southern and the northern divisions of the island, and gives all the more lifelike an air to Mr. Holbeach's description. The author then sets forth a list of things which "puzzled the Puritan boy" on entering upon a course of independent observation and thought. This chapter on puzzling points naturally introduces the "student in life and philosophy," who proceeds to give us his ideas on a variety of topics in a series of exceedingly interesting and elegantly-written essays. In that on "Cavaliers and Roundheads" we have an admirable delineation of the two great type-classes in society—those, namely, who, on the one hand, are constantly occupied in upholding and enforcing order, law, and the constituted system of things, simply because it is the existing state of things: these are the Cavaliers;—and those, on the other hand—Roundheads or Puritans—who as consistently maintain a position of resistance to force and of contention for individual freedom of thought and action. We wish we could agree with Mr. Holbeach in ascribing to the Puritan school all the merit he seems disposed to award it. But we cannot, for we suspect that the struggle for freedom of conscience in which the Puritan engages only means freedom of conscience for himself; and, had their positions been reversed, he would have been as prone to compel obedience to his dogmas as the Cavalier—with this difference, that, inasmuch as he is more earnest, he would have been more stern and unbending in exacting the penalties appended to nonconformity. This, at all events, is the character which we think he has displayed when any opportunity has been afforded him of giving to the world a touch of his quality in the capacity of a ruler.

The paper on "Self-Love," while pervaded by very fine sentiments, takes, we think, too high a view of human nature, and attributes to it qualities which, we grieve to say, it does not possess. The result of this, of course, is that our student is led away by his feelings into the adoption of a false philosophy. "There is no such thing as self-love; there cannot be," says Mr. Holbeach, "for how can a man step out of himself and then form an attachment to himself?" But, man never does—because, as our author himself shows, he never can—drop his own identity in order to love anything external to himself. In fact, he never does love anything beyond himself. Whenever a man reveres, admires, or loves anything, he reveres, admires, loves, something in himself. Our ideas are part of ourselves, and, as we all have ideas—whether we are conscious of it or not—of what is worthy of reverence, admiration, and love, we never experience these emotions except when our preconceived ideas on these points are appealed to. For instance, when a man reverences a character, admires a picture, or loves a woman, he does so because the character, the picture, or the woman realises, more or less completely, some conception he has already formed of what is deserving to be revered, admired, or loved. Putting it in another way, we love or hate, approve or condemn, according as the object pleases or displeases us; and we are pleased or displeased according as some already existing

taste or desire is gratified, or the reverse. From this it follows, if our reasoning be correct, that man does love himself, because he acts so as to yield the greatest amount of pleasure or gratification to himself. It is no answer to this to say that a man will make what seem to be sacrifices in order to confer pleasure upon, or avert pain from, another; because to make the sacrifice yields him more gratification than to leave it alone, and the enjoyment of that gratification outweighs the sacrifice he makes to obtain it. Why, let us ask, does a man love one woman in preference to others? Simply because her features and person please his sense of the beautiful, and her manners, temper, disposition, and conversation realise, to some extent at least, his notion of the agreeable. Man seeks his own happiness, in short; and if his ideas of happiness be high, pure, and holy, he will, in pleasing himself, confer happiness on others. Indeed, Mr. Holbeach seems tacitly to yield the point, for in sundry places he uses the phrases "self-esteem," "self-degradation," and so forth. If man be capable of self-esteem, and can be guilty of self-degradation, why not of self-love? Moreover, are not "self-love" and "self-esteem" almost, if not altogether, synonymous terms? and if so, can we admit the one and yet exclude the other. The result of all this is, we think, that it is sound philosophy to recognise the fact that man is a self-loving—that is, a self-pleasing—animal; and then to do what in us lies to cultivate in him pure tastes and high and noble sentiments; and then his conduct will be so framed as to gratify those pure tastes and noble sentiments, in doing which he will confer the greatest degree of pleasure upon others as well as upon himself. To cultivate pure tastes and noble sentiments is the tendency of Mr. Holbeach's writings throughout; and little points as to how this is to be done are matters about which "students of life and philosophy" may well agree to differ, and yet abate no jot of mutual respect for each other's aims and labours.

As we said at the outset, it is impossible to specify even a small portion of the beauties contained in these volumes. To do so would, perhaps, be to index nearly every page. We have purposely dwelt more on the points where we differ than on those where we agree with the author. The book has beguiled us of several hours of sleep. We have sat up late to read it, we have risen early to return to it, and we shall certainly repeat the sacrifice—if sacrifice it be—for henceforth it shall be one of the most favourite and most frequently resorted-to works on our shelves. We cannot close without affording our readers a taste—recommending them at the same time to go to the fountain-head itself for full and copious draughts—of the stream of wisdom and geniality which has so greatly refreshed ourselves, and therefore append the following extract, as a specimen of Mr. Holbeach's style of writing:—

I have already said that conversation was seldom brisk in Graveley, and that the almost universal pipe of tobacco went a long way towards making up social blis. Let me try and sketch a scene of which I was a witness when very, very young indeed. The room is full of fat farmer uncles and very prim aunts. The fat uncles are solemnly smoking; the aunts sitting erect on their chairs, ruminating like so many old cows. Two or three children present are pretty miserable and suffering agonies of bashfulness. Such talk as there is is theological.

Uncle John. Yes; we know the Word—"I will never leave thee"—(puff, puff, puff).

Uncle Benjamin. "Nor forsake thee" (puff, puff, puff).

Aunt Frances. "Though painful at present,"

Aunt Hannah. "I'll cease before long."

A dead silence now ensues. The children, or some of them, have, by the contagion of sympathy, caught up the real, ultimate pathos of all this. They quite understand that reference to what is "painful at present;" they know it means temptations; and, having heard so much about the necessity of deep convictions of sin before any soul can go to Christ for salvation, they have a vague but deeply distressing suspicion that they have never felt wicked enough. One of them will add to his prayer that night a petition that he may be made more sensible of his guilt and wretchedness. However, after a good solid block of silence has been interposed, some secular topic arises in this "conversation."

John. Kezia!—(puff, puff)—that boy's hair is very long.

Frances. I wonder, sister, you don't have it cut. (A pause.)

Hannah. It is bad for the constitution. (A pause.)

Benjamin. He'll soon lose it, I dare say—(puff, puff, puff).

John. They always do—people that have much head-knowledge.

Little Boy (shaking his mane). Head-knowledge! Why, what other knowledge can there be?

This rally is followed by so grim and rebuking a silence that the little boy whose hair is too long quickly manages to glide out of the room, burning with shame all over. Just he has closed the door he hears himself pleasantly criticised by his uncles and aunts.

Hannah. If you don't look sharp, sister Kezia, you'll find that boy too much for you.

John. Perhaps he'll grow out of it in time—(puff, puff, puff).

And then a solemn silence again.

Odds and Ends. No. 6.—Penitentiaries and Reformatories.

Edmonston and Douglas, Edinburgh.

We have no means of knowing what is the circulation of any of these tracts, but we should be glad to hear that No. 6 had found a very large public. It is a well-argued plea for an amendment in the plan upon which penitentiaries and reformatories are usually got up and managed. The author, who has plenty of facts to adduce (and the facts are presented with great order and moderation), maintains that "the system" on which these institutions are planned and carried on proves, in practice, to be a great idol which eats up nearly all the goodness there is in the institutions. There is too much institutionalism and coarse ritualism about these places; and in too many of them the highest resources, pecuniary and other, are taxed—and over-taxed—not to benefit the inmates, but to maintain an enormous staff of fine-lady "superintendence." In a word, the penitentiaries are over-officered and over-controlled. The largest portion of the buildings is devoted to the lady officers; and the women, shut up from the open air and the face of nature and cruelly punished for utterly trivial offences, the measure of which lies in the tastes of the fine-lady officers, are drilled into hysterics, and very often driven away from the places. The "rules of admission" are, it is contended, very generally such as scarcely to admit anybody. Here, from one of these penitentiaries, is an almost incredibly absurd

TIME-TABLE FOR PENITENTS.

5 a.m.,	Rise.
5.30,	Private prayer.
5.45,	Industrial work.
6.45,	Prayers in chapel.
7,	Breakfast.
7.30,	Industrial work.
12,	Dinner.
12.30 p.m.,	Mid-day prayers and recreation.
1,	Industrial work.
4,	Tea.
4.30,	Work.
7,	Bible-class and reading.
8,	Service in chapel.
8.15,	Private prayers.

Here, in brief, is what the author says about the waste of room in the actual buildings:—

HOW PENITENTIARIES ARE BUILT.

A most elaborate ecclesiastical building is erected, so arranged in an expensive, not to say luxurious, manner that the principal object seems to be the gratification and convenience of the ladies in charge, while the amount of space left to the poor penitents is not much more than would be required for the servants of a large establishment; a highly ornamental chapel, with all the most costly appliances; a well-furnished sitting-room for the head lady, another for her chief assistant, a third for the ladies in general, a fourth for the visitors, a fifth for meals, a sixth for the chaplain, a bed-room for each of the ladies, a room for any of them who may be unwell, a room for the lady housekeeper, another for the lady infirmarium, &c.; and all these, at the least, must be supplied before the true use of the building, the accommodation of the penitents, is considered at all. Even the small space left, after all, for the poor outcasts is rendered far less available than it might be by the over-legislation, of which, in its moral effects, we shall have to speak at length; a work-room, a meal-room, a class-room, a waiting-room, and, we grieve to have to write it, a punishment-room are withdrawn from the space given to sleeping accommodation, on which, of course, the number of inmates must depend. And what is the result? In buildings which, from first to last, have cost as much as the barracks of a regiment, and where one would wish to gather hundreds of these unhappy women, we find that there is space for eight, twelve, fifteen, twenty, or thirty penitents only!

We have given the actual numbers received in the principal "Homes" in England; only one or two have attained to twenty inmates, and in one only

has the highest figure, thirty, been exceeded. This is in the largest Church penitentiary in the kingdom, where a magnificent building, fit, but for its monastic appearance, to be the palace of a prince, has, by recent contributions of large sums from all parts of the country, been made capable of containing fifty fallen women.

We need scarcely add that all penitentiaries are not built like this; we know, personally, of instances to the contrary, and some of our readers will know of others.

The author proceeds from penitentiaries to reformatories for boys; and here again he complains of the excessive *drill* (using that word in a wide sense) and of the absence of womanly influence. This part of the book is well worth reading; and so is that which relates to City Missions. A very interesting story is told of the manner in which a lady, after a ragged school had been fairly broken up by regulation and "discipline," came upon the scene unaided, gathered the boys round a fire, got hold of their hearts, restored order, and then carried on the school with unbounded success for two or three years. We cordially recommend this pamphlet. Even those who have quite opposite theories on these matters may profit by reading it.

Sketches from Cambridge. By a Don. Reprinted from the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Macmillan and Co.

These sketches are among the best of the clever things that have appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and that is saying a good deal. Nobody will get any knowledge of Cambridge out of them except by a process of picturesque inference, but everybody may find them entertaining, and there are few readers who will be able to help having a good laugh or two over them. The following is really not the most amusing page in the book:—

Our unlucky poll men are chiefly remarkable for generating a series of stories which have been repeated *ad nauseam*. The old legends about the youth who told what the whale said to Moses in the bulrushes, and similar anecdotes, are handed down from generation to generation. One's first impression is that they form part of the stock of anecdotes which is an heirloom of the Aryan race. The same stories in slightly different forms may, it is said, be found in "The Arabian Nights," in "The Eddas," and I know not where else. They are told in India, in Persia, and in the valleys of the Scotch highlands. Jack the Giant-killer was an ancient hero, who has been degraded from epic poetry to figure in nursery tales. One is inclined to fancy, in observing the persistence with which these poll stories are repeated and attributed successively to the notorious characters of the day, that they must have belonged to the same inexhaustible fund. They were probably told under the tents of our nomad forefathers, and doubtless Japhet had some anecdote setting forth Ham's hopeless confusion between Methuselah and Tubal-Cain. I have myself listened to a legend about examination blunders, told by a Swiss guide (for even Swiss guides have to undergo an examination as to their geographical knowledge), which would imply that the same errors may be repeated on the banks of the Cam and under the shadows of the Jungfrau.

At the same time it is possible that human stupidity may stumble into the same mistakes from time to time, and the same story thus be true in different epochs. I have come across specimens of blunders which are, at any rate, equal in absurdity to any of the current anecdotes. I can believe in any degree of mental perplexity on the part of the victims to examination. I remember a youth who beat the story about Moses and the whale by an assertion that Jonah's gourd spake to him and reproved him. I believe a story to be authentic which recounts an unpublished addition to the parable of the Good Samaritan. After repeating the Samaritan's saying to the innkeeper, "When I come again I will repay thee," the unlucky examinee added, "This he said, knowing that he should see his face no more."

The commonest examination stories conform to this type. They are simply strange jumblements of indigestible fragments left in the memory. There are, however, some which testify to a more refined description of error. A youth whom I once examined informed me that St. John's Gospel was distinguished by a tone of fervent piety, "in which the other Evangelists were totally wanting."

The author of these sketches seems to have a keen idea of the absurdity of applying one kind of discipline to every kind of mind. If he had carried that, or any other useful idea he pleased, throughout his book, the volume would have been more readable than it is now. One is glad to come upon such literature, sketch by sketch, in a newspaper or a magazine; but it is apt to be wearisome when you have a volume of it laid before you. Not even the great merit of these papers—full as they are of animal spirits and humorous intelligence—can keep you from feeling that, of all tedious men, the man who means nothing particular is apt to be held the most tedious. A man may have opinions, and yet write gaily, even when he impregnates his writing with opinion. Again, a man may innocently write to amuse himself and other people without even hinting at an opinion; but if he takes up the place of a mere humorist, he should do it with an even-handed abstinence. This "Don" sometimes lets his opinions show through his jokes when he is professing to be only joking; but the "sometimes" is always on one side.

The Bubbles of Finance, &c. By A CITY MAN. Sampson Low and Co.

The readers of *All the Year Round* will have no difficulty in recognising a very well-written series of papers concerning what may be called "City dodges." Frauds of every commercial—and apparently honourable—kind are exposed by a hand which has studied them at a respectful distance, if not nearer. They are all personal—that is, the writer figures throughout as the hero, in search of employment, who falls amongst thieves, and, at times, seems to join, with an easy conscience, in the malpractices of his associates. It may be that this is the moral: One thief, like one fool, may make many; and, certainly, the intending secretary to companies soon parts with the finer gloss of his sensitiveness. The subjects include Promoters of Companies, Floating a Bank, The Bank at Grief, Wound Up, and so forth. There are a dozen chapters, and every one reflects great discredit "on all parties concerned." The book is excellent reading for all idle West-End men, retired Indian officers, and, indeed, for everybody who has got money, or who has not.

NURSERY BOOKS.

The Cross of Light. By Lady THOMAS. *Little Archie's Catechism.* By EMILY G. NESBITT. Author of "Mama's New Bible Stories," &c. *Steps to Reading.* Hatchard and Co.

Messrs. Hatchard send us three little books, calculated to be of much use in the nursery and to governesses of very little children. Lady Thomas, in "The Cross of Light," illustrates the principles of the Saviour and teaches his teaching by the literary means of a dream describing a not very coherent allegory. With very careful reading to the child by one who has aptitude for teaching, coupled with love for children—and who has not?—and with becoming knowledge and reverence, "The Cross of Light" may become a useful instrument of infantile instruction.

Miss Nesbitt, whose "Bible Stories" and "Stories about St. Paul" have enduring reputation amongst many minds not yet too aged, composes a pretty series of little tales, with maternal and paternal commentary, which we should have liked even better still somewhat earlier in the century. As it is, we recommend the kindly spirit of the little pages to the larger growth presiding over the smaller in the present days.

A brief description of the new "Step to Reading" may be best given by quoting a specimen of its progressive style, taken, at random, from page 70:—

For
For the
For the eyes
For the eyes of
For the eyes of the
For the eyes of the Lord, &c.

Throughout, the "Step" is a scriptural step, and preceptors must be suffered to choose between it and others.

DEATH FROM FRIGHT.—A sad occurrence took place at Llandudno on Monday. A family from Newark-on-Trent, named Bradbury, and two friends were staying at the George Hotel. About half-past ten in the morning the party left the shore in an open boat for the Little Orme, where they remained an hour and a half. On their return the boat struck upon a large stone, which drove a part of the bottom in, and it commenced filling with water. Mrs. Bradbury and her daughter were carried ashore safely; Mr. Bradbury and the two gentlemen in company also landed, and the party walked to their inn, a distance of three quarters of a mile. Mr. Bradbury complained of a slight pain near the region of the heart; he took a little brandy and went to lie down. Without any more unfavourable symptoms manifesting themselves, he died in half an hour.

THE LATE PROFESSOR AYTOUN.

WILLIAM EDMONSTOUNE AYTOUN, late Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the University of Edinburgh, whose death we announced in our last week's Number, was born in 1813, and sprung from an old Fifeshire family. His father, Roger Aytoun, was a lawyer of some position in Edinburgh, and a Liberal in politics. Young Aytoun received his education at the Edinburgh Academy and University, being distinguished among his class-fellows at the former by the elegance and excellence of his English and Latin compositions. In 1831 he gave to the public his first work—a poem on "Poland," the inspiration of which his impulsive and romantic spirit had doubtless drawn from the stirring events of the Polish Revolution; but the poem met with no very cordial reception. In 1840, Aytoun, whose studies had taken the direction of the Law, was admitted as an advocate. At the Bar he did not make any marked figure, though he had some little reputation in criminal business. His geniality and ready wit, however, made him a favourite among his fellows of the robe. In 1845 he was fortunate enough to be appointed to the chair of literature and belles lettres in the University of Edinburgh, and in 1852 the Conservative Government further advanced him by making him Sheriff of Orkney and Shetland. Shortly after his appointment to his chair, we believe, he married the youngest daughter of Professor Wilson. From Oxford University he received, a year or two later, the degree of D.C.L.

The true history of Professor Aytoun, however, is the record of his literary labours. These, for well nigh thirty years, have been constant, if not arduous. Being at the outset of his career of the same school of politics as his father, he held a prominent place among the contributors to *Tait's Magazine*; Theodore Martin, his partner in more than one subsequent literary undertaking, being at this time also on the staff of *Tait*. Between 1834 and 1839, however, his political convictions suffered a change; and in 1839 he formed the connection with *Blackwood's Magazine* which has ever since subsisted. Between 1840 (when he published a "Life and Times of Richard I.," of which scarcely anybody has ever heard) and 1848 he remained anonymous; but during this period appeared in the pages of *Blackwood* many of the poems and *jeux d'esprit* by which he has become most favourably known. Some of the best of the "Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers," which were only published in a collected form, with the author's name, in 1848; "How we got up the Glenmutchkin Railway" (October, 1845); "How I Became a Yeoman" (September, 1846); "How I Stood for the Dreepdaily Burghs" (September, 1847); these were some of the fruits of Mr. Aytoun's cleverness and activity before his name had emerged from the shadow of the great title of Maga, and of the great names that made that title great. The "Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers" was Mr. Aytoun's most ambitious, and it has been his most successful

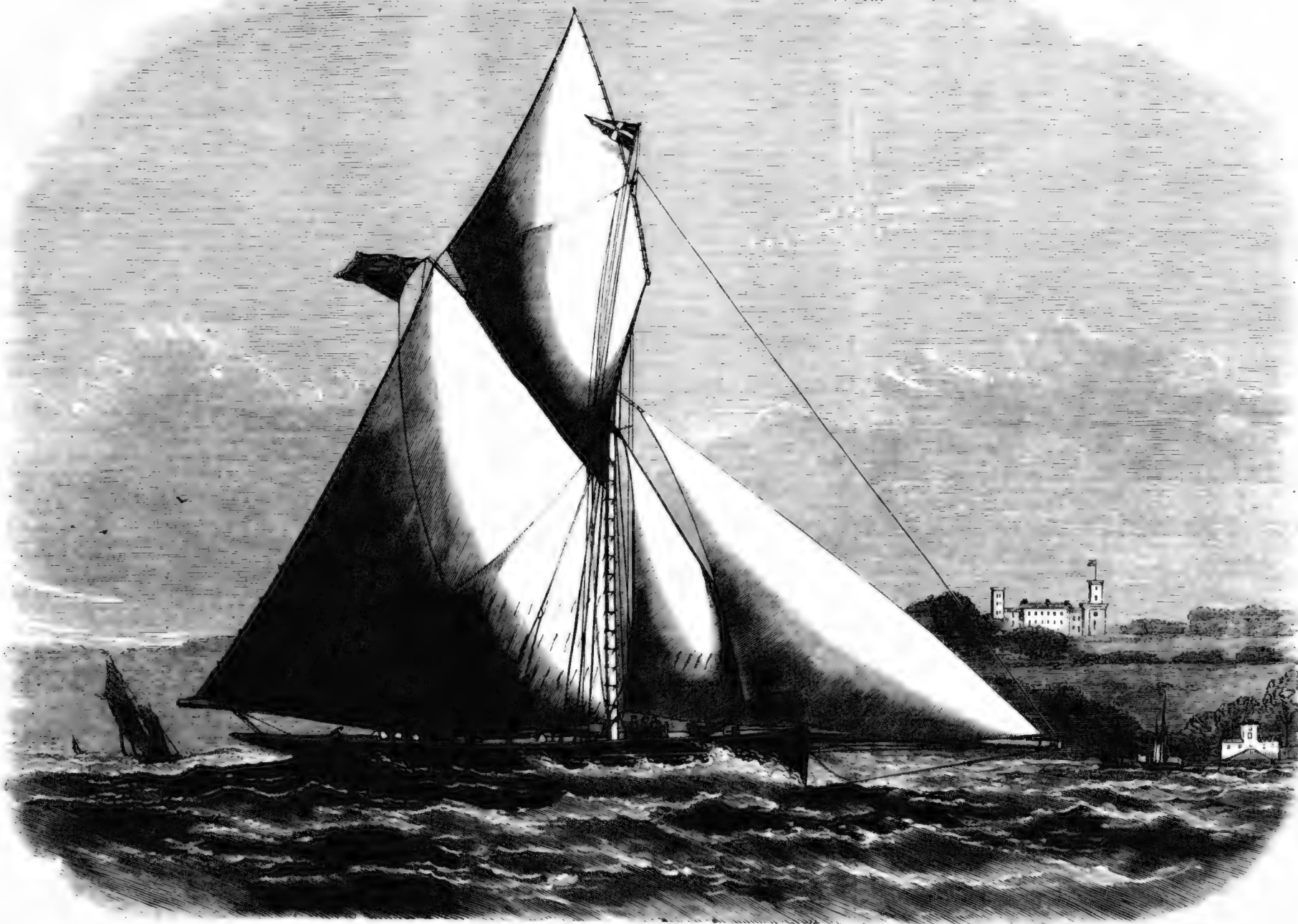


THE LATE PROFESSOR AYTOUN.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY T. RODGER, ST. ANDREWS.)

work; it has run through seventeen editions—at the rate of one per annum—and, from its subject and spirit, it bids fair to hold a good place in popular favour. Many of the best of the "Bon Gaultier" ballads, too, we owe to Mr. Aytoun's fancy and humour. "Firmilian, a Spasmodic Tragedy," which he published in 1854, under the pseudonym of "T. Percy Jones," was unquestionably Mr. Aytoun's most effective work. Provoked by an intelligible and praiseworthy irritation against the inflated, excited, and unprincipled production of certain youthful poets, whose heroes were always, like Bottom, calling out for "a part to tear a cat in, to make all split"—"Firmilian," almost without the author intending it, made an end of the "spasmodic school." "Bothwell," a poem, the plot of which was taken from the tangled history of Mary Queen of Scots, was published in 1856, and has passed through three editions; but, though the author spent considerable pains on it both before and after it saw the light, it was not throughout nearly of the same merit as the "Lays." In 1858 Mr. Aytoun edited a collection of the "Ballads of Scotland;" and in the same year appeared the graceful and classical translations of the "Poems and Ballads of Goethe," executed in common by Mr. Aytoun and Theodore Martin. In 1861 was republished from *Blackwood*, the novel of "Norman Sinclair," which was certainly the least meritorious and successful of all the literary efforts of Mr. Aytoun. Since then, excepting a "nuptial ode" on the occasion of the marriage of the Prince of Wales, he has published nothing with his name; but his contributions to *Blackwood*—principally, we believe, in the way of criticism and of political discussion—have continued, as during his whole connection with the magazine, to be frequent. Up to within a very short period of his death he remained in harness, although illness prevented him from labouring with all the zest and promptitude of his better days. Professor Aytoun himself had occasion recently to state publicly that he was not the editor of *Blackwood's Magazine*; and we believe that at no time did he act as editor or take any share in the management of the magazine beyond that which his position as a valued contributor of necessity gave him.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S YACHT DAGMAR.

THOUGH few people "keep a poet," every one who can afford it keeps a yacht nowadays; and a very nice possession it must be. Think of the pleasure of scudding about in your own ship, and being "master of your own ship" too! You can go to high latitudes or low latitudes, can sail in sunshine or in storm, can lay-to or lay-by, just as suits your fancy. Then there are the yachting-matches—very dull affairs to mere on-lookers, but extremely interesting and exciting to those engaged in them. If suc-



THE DAGMAR, THE NEW YACHT BUILT FOR HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

cessful, and you win a cup, with how honest a pride you can display it on the sideboard and point it out to your friends as a trophy of your nautical skill in such and such a well-contested match! Decidedly, it is a pleasant affair to be owner of a nice clipper yacht, and be able to sail her yourself.

The Prince of Wales, who, of course, can afford to keep his yacht, though he may not trouble himself with the duty of commanding her, has had a very pretty vessel indeed built for him, and, with excellent taste and kindly feeling, has named her after his wife's sister, the Princess Dagmar of Denmark. The yacht is finished in every respect in the most tasteful way. Her saloon is fitted with Spanish mahogany, walnut-tree, and bird's-eye maple. The ladies' cabin aft is furnished with mirrors, couches, and spring cushions, covered with crimson silk, &c. From the saloon forward, on the starboard side, there is a commodious cabin for the captain; while on the opposite side is the pantry, kitchen, &c. There is also ample provision for comfortably lodging the officers and crew. The vessel has been built in about ten weeks, and her cost is about £1500. The following are her dimensions:—Length on deck, 50 ft. 6 in.; main breadth, 13 ft. 7 in.; depth, 8 ft. 4 in.; draught of water, 3 ft. 6 in. The builders are Messrs. Harvey, of Wyvenhoe, near Colchester. Every one will heartily wish that his Royal Highness, the Princess, and their children, may enjoy many a pleasant cruise in their beautiful little floating palace—the Dagmar.

NEW BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.

THE works at the new Blackfriars Bridge are being pushed on with great diligence, and we believe very satisfactory progress is being made. The sinking of the enormous caissons for the foundations of the pier, although this kind of work is now becoming tolerably familiar to Londoners, is yet an operation which attracts a large measure of curiosity and interest. The Engraving we this week publish showing the process will therefore be welcome to our readers. The caissons are each 36 ft. by 18 ft., and will be sunk to a depth varying from 42 ft. to 45 ft. below high-water mark—being from 18 ft. to 20 ft. into the bed of the river. The foundations of the bridge will be some depth into the London clay. The caissons consist of permanent and temporary portions. When they have been sunk to the proper depth, the clay &c., will be excavated from under the caissons



THE REV. DR. JACOBSON, THE NEW BISHOP OF CHESTER.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY J. AND C. WATKINS.)

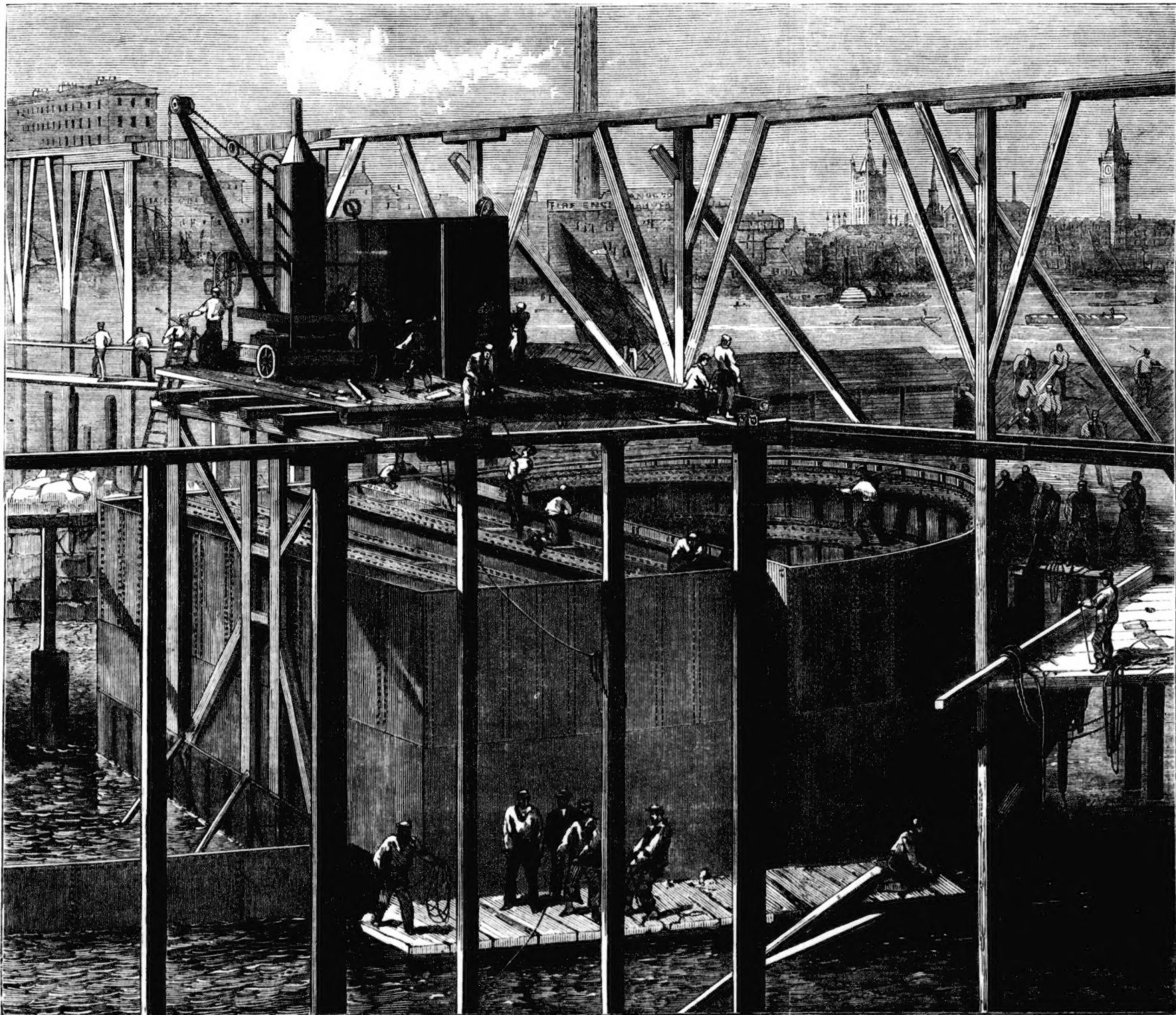
and the permanent portion (the top of which will be level with the bed of the river) will be filled in with concrete and brickwork; and upon this foundation the piers of the bridge will rest. The piers, which will be very handsome, will consist of Cornish granite, with a backing of brickwork. The caissons, which are made of wrought-iron plates riveted together, have been constructed by Messrs. Lloyd and Foster, of Wednesbury, Staffordshire. They are sent up in pieces, and riveted together on a half-tide stage at Blackfriars Bridge. The engineers for the Corporation are Messrs. Cubitt and Carr. Messrs. Thorn and Co. are the contractors, and have intrusted Mr. F. W. Bryant with the carrying out the works for them.

THE NEW BISHOP OF CHESTER.

THE consecration of the Rev. Dr. Jacobson to the bishopric of Chester, rendered vacant by the death of the Right Rev. Dr. John Graham, has been fixed to take place in York Minster, on Thursday, the 24th inst., being St. Bartholomew's Day. The Archbishop of York will perform the ceremony, assisted by the Bishops of Durham, Manchester, and Ripon.

The Rev. William Jacobson, D.D., was born about the year 1805, and was educated at Lincoln College, Oxford, where he graduated with high honour in 1827. He was elected to a fellowship of Exeter College in 1829, and from 1832 to 1848 was Vice-Principal of Magdalen Hall. In the last-mentioned year he was nominated Regius Professor of Divinity, to which office a canonry in Christ Church Cathedral is attached, and made D.D. by a decree of Convocation. Dr. Jacobson has also discharged the University offices of select preacher, public orator, &c.; and held the incumbency of 15th, near Oxford, from 1839 to 1840. He has edited for the University Press "The Remains of the Apostolic Fathers" (2 vols.), "A Paraphrase and Annotations on the Epistles of St. Paul" (1 vol.), "The Collected Works of Bishop Sanderson" (6 vols.), "Nowell's Catechism," and other works.

The diocese over which Dr. Jacobson will preside consists of the county palatine of Chester and a part of Lancashire. It consists of 968,312 acres, with a population of 1,248,416 and 360 benefices. The income of the see is £4500 a year. The Bishop has appointed as his examining chaplain the Rev. Thomas



SINKING THE CAISSONS FOR NEW BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.

Espinell Espin, B.D., Fellow and Tutor of Lincoln College, Oxford; Rector of Hadleigh, Essex; and Warden of Queen's College, Birmingham. Bishop Jacobson will not be entitled to a seat in the House of Lords until a vacancy arises in a see other than those of Canterbury, York, London, Durham, and Winchester.

OPERA AND CONCERTS.

MR. GYE's project for the formation of an opera company does not seem to meet with much encouragement. Mr. Mapleson refuses in the most obstinate manner to give up the management of Her Majesty's Theatre, and the fact of Mr. Gye having come to an arrangement with Lord Dudley about the matter is of very little importance. Lord Dudley having let the theatre to Mr. Mapleson for seven, fourteen, or twenty-one years, it is evidently with Mr. Mapleson that the arrangement must be made, if it is to be made at all.

A critical period in the history of the rivalry between the two opera houses seems now to have been once more arrived at. Both managers declare themselves perfectly satisfied with the present state of operatic affairs; yet one of them is evidently anxious to change his position, and, instead of remaining manager at his own risk, to become a manager at a fixed salary, throwing all risk upon the shareholders of a joint-stock company. We can understand that desire, and can even sympathise with directors who are actuated by it. The game of "Heads I win, tails you lose," is one of the pleasantest in the world; and that is the game that an operatic director plays at when he so arranges matters that he will be enriched by success without being impoverished by failure. But the interests of operatic directors and those of the operatic public are not always identical, and, in the case of the joint-stock company proposed by Mr. Gye, they would be absolutely opposed. For Mr. Gye's object is to establish a monopoly, and monopolists are always tempted to take as much as possible and to give as little as possible in return.

We must admit that the same rules do not apply to the commerce of art that hold good in ordinary commercial transactions. Thus, if a monopoly can be established for the sale of articles of first necessity, the public must buy them, whether they be good or bad, cheap or dear. We must have coals of some kind in winter, and, if we cannot get coal in lumps, must take coaldust. Moreover, if we cannot get our coaldust at a pound a ton, we must pay two pounds for it, if that happens to be the price fixed by the monopolist. But, though some few of us may fancy we could not possibly do without it, the public, as a body, is not at all obliged to go so many times every summer to the Italian Opera; and the manager, whether he has a rival to compete with or not, must make his performances attractive up to a certain point, or he will find his theatre very scantily attended. Accordingly, we do not imagine that absence of competition would be fatal to Italian Opera in England, but we are quite sure that it would be injurious to it, and (to take an example which occurs to everyone) that with our two Italian Operas united under one management, we should never have an opportunity of hearing during the same season six such singers as were engaged this last summer at the Royal Italian Opera and Her Majesty's Theatre for the principal female parts—that is to say, Patti, Lucca, Fioretti, Trebelli, Titiens, and Lima de Murska.

We are quite Conservatives, then, as regards our two Italian opera houses. We like them as they are, and we hope they will be kept separate, and that Mr. Gye and Mr. Mapleson will long continue the animated struggle in which they have been engaged for the last few years, to the advantage of the public—and of themselves also, it would appear. For, as we were before remarking, neither of the rival managers seems to be dissatisfied with the result of his enterprise. Mr. Mapleson has been so successful at Her Majesty's Theatre that he positively refuses to quit his post for the sake of the proposed union; while Mr. Gye has had such a good time of it at the Royal Italian Opera that he declines any longer to be the sole person to profit by so much good fortune. With a large-heartedness which cannot be too much admired, he calls upon the public to come and share with him the immense surplus yielded every season by the theatre he so ably directs. At this banquet of prosperity there is a place for every one. All Mr. Gye desires is to be allowed to preside, at a fixed salary; but there will be no limit to the wealth which his guests will be at liberty to acquire.

In spite, however, of appearances, are the invitations sent out by Mr. Gye of the kind prudent men ought to accept? Opera companies are not novelties. They have often been tried before, and with one invariable result—total and disastrous failure. Only the other day a "United Theatres Company" was started in Paris; but the directors quarrelled among themselves, and the company came to an end. When the directors of theatrical companies do not quarrel among themselves, they agree to recommend their own particular friends for engagements, and the theatre is ruined by having to furnish salaries to performers whose services are not required. Mr. Ebers, who had had only too much experience of the system, says of it, in his "Seven Years of the King's Theatre," "The nominal manager must offend a part of his committee by non-compliance with their wishes, or incur ruinous expense by the engagement of artists for whose services he has no need and whose places are already supplied." The plan of carrying on a theatre for the benefit of an association has been tried at Covent Garden, as elsewhere. After Mr. Delafield's catastrophe the Royal Italian Opera was conducted for one season by a commonwealth under the presidency of Mr. Gye. When the season was at an end, there remained a sum of about £200 to divide among the principal singers, who, if they had been paid their usual salaries, would have received fifteen thousand.

As for the original shareholders of Covent Garden, or their representatives, they had so poor an idea of the profit to be derived from Italian operas that when the theatre was burned down they declined to rebuild it. During the last few years, it would appear, from Mr. Gye's confidence in the continued success of the Royal Italian Opera and from Mr. Mapleson's unwillingness to resign his post at Her Majesty's Theatre, that operatic affairs have not gone badly in England. Nevertheless, we do not believe that enough profit could ever be got out of an operatic speculation to satisfy the shareholders of a large company.

We are now in the midst of the musical "dead season." There are signs of life, however, at Mr. Mellon's concerts, with their Mendelssohn and Beethoven, Gounod and Meyerbeer nights. The promised selection from "L'Africaine" is announced for Monday next. After the conclusion of Mr. Mellon's concert, a series, of the same kind, will be given at Her Majesty's Theatre, under the direction of M. Julien. The English Opera Company will commence proceedings in October, and one of the first works produced will be the English version of Meyerbeer's "Africaine."

ITALIAN TESTIMONIAL TO MAZZINI.—A subscription "for a patriotic testimonial" to Mazzini has been set on foot throughout all Italy.

POPULAR NOTIONS OF PICTURES.—At the Manchester Exhibition, some years ago, we overheard a group of mill-girls commenting on that wonderful picture, "The Three Marys." "Which be 'em?" said one. "Why, 't'one's Bloody Mary (who the repp), and 't'other's Mary Queen o' Scots; and hang me if I know who thissen be!" A younger girl, fresher from her school, suggested that the third might perhaps be the Virgin Mary; but her hint did not carry conviction with it. Mistakes as painful, ignorance as crass, may be witnessed any day among the crowd of saunterers through our cathedrals. The questions asked by those who care to do something more than stare vacantly about show such a hopeless depth of unintelligence that few of us would have the courage to undertake what Mr. Wilson has begun in Glasgow. He had often noticed people looking in a puzzled way at the windows of that cathedral, and thought he might get some 200 together to hear a simple explanatory lecture on the story of the glass. He made known what he was going to do, and was startled to find that nearly 6000 people applied for tickets. Only 1500 were admitted (it would have been impossible for more to hear); but having once begun, Mr. Wilson does not mean to stop. He has already repeated his lecture, and he suggests that these "lectures on the spot for working people" should be delivered in Westminster Abbey, the Parliament Houses, and other great public buildings. The people would assuredly feel more interest in the national monuments if they knew more about them; and they only need to be taught cheerily and intelligently. —The Reader.

THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

THE standing "Committee of Public Accounts" nominated by the House of Commons at the commencement of every Session, for the examination of the accounts showing the appropriation of the sums granted by Parliament to meet the annual expenditure, commenced last Session an inquiry into the mode of accounting for the receipts in public departments not forming part of the chief branches of public revenue. Following the example of charity, the Committee began with the fees of their own House, which have to be all paid over to the Consolidated Fund, the clerks and officers of the House being paid by salaries and not by fees. The system is explained clearly enough. From an examination of the votes, and from the daily returns made by the committee-clerks of business done, Mr. Broome, the accountant and receiver of the fees, makes out weekly accounts of the fees due from the several Parliamentary agents, collects the amount every Tuesday, enters the sums received in a cash-book, and in the evening goes through the list with Mr. Rose, the clerk of the fees, who takes a copy of it. Next morning Mr. Broome takes to the Bank of England the cheques he has thus received, and pays them in to the account of the Commissioners for Regulating the Offices of the House of Commons. Two days afterwards, Mr. Rose, who keeps the pass-book, takes it to the bank and gets the amount entered as received. The weekly amount varies from £1000 to £10,000. The points to which the attention of the Committee seems to have been turned are these:—That neither the money nor the account goes through any third office; that there is no check upon the Committee clerk's return; and that there is no audit except that, at the beginning of every Session, the Speaker goes through the accounts of the previous Session, and sees that the amount of fees certified by Mr. Broome as received by him was paid by him into the Bank. Another of these minor branches of revenue comprises the fees received at the Home Office. There are considerable fees on the frocking of bishops: £7 13s. 6d. on the *congé*, and again on the letter recommendatory, on the Royal assent, on the restitution of temporals, and on the homage; the same on the appointment of a dean, canon, or archdeacon; £161 12s. 6d. on the creation of a Prince of Wales, £79 10s. on the creation of a duke, fees on the creation of every peer, baronet, or knight; £10 2s. 6d. on a warrant for change of name, £13 12s. 6d. on change of name and arms, and so on. The fees produce a little over £1000 a year. They are received by Mr. Knyvett, the chief clerk, and paid over by him to the Paymaster-General at the end of every quarter. When there is a stamp duty the parties hand Mr. Knyvett the money to pay for it, and he procures it from the Stamp Office. There is a record kept by a clerk showing every appointment, and Mr. Knyvett states that it would be easy to ascertain the correctness of his account by seeing how many creations, &c., there had been in the quarter. But he says, "there is no actual audit, the whole matter is left to him." The passport branch of the Foreign Office is another department which engaged the attention of the Committee. The amount received for fees is brought at the end of the day to Mr. Conyngham, the chief clerk, who pays the office salaries and expenses. His accounts are examined by Mr. Hammond, the Under-Secretary of State, and he says, "The other day I accounted to Mr. Hammond for the whole of the fees received on account of the passports which had been issued since 1856." Formerly there was a large surplus in hand, but it has been "worked down" to about £800 since the reduction of the fees on passports, and now the receipts are but about £700 a year, and, it would seem, are nearly absorbed by the expenses. The Treasury do not recognise these fees as public money, and refuse to give pensions to persons employed in the Passport Office, as not being paid out of public moneys. The Passport Office, its expenses, and salaries, do not appear upon the Estimates in any shape whatever, and Mr. Hammond denies the right of the Exchequer to any surplus from these fees. The Privy Council Office also had some attention from the Committee. Mr. Harrison, the chief clerk of the office and Deputy Clerk of the Council, states that fees amounting to £800 or £1000 a year are received in the department of the Judicial Committee, but it is a separate department. At the end of every quarter the amount is brought by the registrar in a lump sum to him as the chief clerk of the office, and he pays it to the Paymaster-General. Mr. Harrison says he exercises no check or audit over the receipt, and he holds himself utterly irresponsible for its being the proper amount; but he knows the accounts are very carefully kept. There is no extraneous audit whatever of his own accounts. He has to pay some small general expenses of the office, and he makes the clerks in the office examine the accounts, but that is all. The Committee report that they are of opinion, generally, that the system of accounting for these receipts is not satisfactory; but they think that their inquiries should be prosecuted further next Session into similar branches of receipt before any general recommendation should be made respecting them. In the mean time they think the evidence they have taken should receive the attention of the Government. There is a great number of public offices in which moneys payable to the Exchequer are received—the Gazette office, the police courts, the General Register Office, the Joint-stock Companies Registration Office, the Judgments Registration Office; there is the Treasury solicitor in regard to intestates' estates, the secretary to the Lunacy Commissioners, the secretary of presentations to the Lord Chancellor, consuls abroad, the directors of prisons, the Controller of the Stationery Office, and, indeed, such a list as it would be wearisome to read.

AN ADMIRAL OF THE OLD SCHOOL.—It is related of the late gallant old Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin that, when commander-in-chief at one of our principal home ports, he issued an order that no officer of the fleet should appear in the streets of the garrison town out of uniform. On one occasion, while walking along one of the principal thoroughfares of the place, in plain clothes, he met a gentleman, also in mufti, whom he recognised as being on full pay. "How is this, Sir?" said the irascible Sir Isaac. "How dare you presume, after my clear and distinct order, to be out of your ship unless in the uniform of your rank?" "I will answer your question," was the reply, "by begging to be informed how it is that you happen to set me an example by being in plain clothes?" "Ah!" instantly rejoined the chief, "I have the Admiral's permission, Sir." The man who was so ready with such a pointed answer was incapable of being vindictive or unnecessarily harsh; and, if reliance can be placed on the account which has reached us, we believe that the interview, which at one time had threatened to have an angry termination, ended in an invitation to dinner on the part of the superior to the inferior officer.

BURNING OF THE STEAM-SHIP GLASGOW.—The steam-ship Glasgow, belonging to the Inman line, has been destroyed by fire in her voyage from New York to Liverpool. The Glasgow left New York on Sunday morning, July 30, for the Mersey, with a large cargo, consisting of cotton and cheese, and 250 persons. All went well until ten o'clock a.m. on the 31st, when a cry was sounded of a man being overboard. A boat was lowered, but all efforts to save him were unavailing. He had come on board at New York in a state of delirium tremens, and he had been put in a strait jacket by the surgeon. Thus confined, he rolled himself overboard. The excitement caused by this event had scarcely ceased when the cry "Fire! fire!" sounded from all parts of the ship. All on board were at once on deck, the second-cabin passengers running aft in the wildest confusion. Orders were at once given that no person should get into the boats without permission, and that any man attempting to get into a boat before all the women and children were provided for would be hauled out and shot. This order was at once acquiesced in, and in the mean time every effort was being made to get the flames under. At about noon a vessel was sighted about eight miles off, and the Glasgow was at once put under a full head of steam towards her, at the same time firing guns and displaying signals of distress. The strange ship soon changed her course and made for the Glasgow. In the mean time the boats were lowered, and the transmission of the passengers to the boats at once commenced. The women and children preceded the male passengers, the officers and crew following. The strange vessel was soon within hailing distance, and she proved to be the Rosamond, Captain Wallin, bound for New York. After all the passengers had been transferred, the crew and officers, together with all the baggage, ship's plate, &c., joined the barque, Captain Manning remaining by the Glasgow until it was no longer possible to stay on board. On the 2nd the National Steam-ship Company's steamer Erin came in sight at daybreak, and, being signalled by the Rosamond, came alongside and took off the passengers belonging to the Glasgow. It is believed that the fire originated in consequence of one of the stowage passengers throwing a fuse, after lighting his pipe, into one of the foreholds where the cotton was stowed. The captain of the Erin states that previous to sighting the Rosamond he fell in with the hull of the Glasgow, which was then in tow of the brig Martha Washington, of Seaport, bound from Boston to New York.

THE EARL OF LEICESTER AND HIS TENANTRY.

THE following circular, dated Holkham, Aug. 11, has been addressed by the Earl of Leicester to his tenantry:—

Gentlemen.—On my return from Norway I saw, for the first time, the circular which had been issued, during my absence, from the Holkham office and sent to each of my tenants. I learnt, moreover, from report, and have read with my own eyes, the indignant expressions which it has called forth, both within and beyond the county; and I needed no information from friends or other quarters to acquaint me with the feelings of surprise and pain which it must naturally have excited in my tenantry. The judgments of the public or political opponents I must bear. I do not, and perhaps cannot, complain that, with a somewhat ungenerous haste, they have attributed to me, on the ground of this document, an attempt to coerce my tenants in their political action in a manner utterly at variance with the principles and practice of myself and my house. But my relations to my tenantry are of a different character, and the necessity of an explanation to you directly is apparent: the circular was addressed to you, was issued with apparent authority, and called forth feelings of sorrow and mortification which I both respect and justify. Explanation is, indeed, to me most simple, though, in offering it, I may seem to reflect upon the discretion of an agent in whom I repose great confidence. The circular, as I have said, I never saw; the spirit of it is in flagrant contradiction to the principles and practice that have been professed and followed on the Holkham estate for nearly a century; and I feel it due to myself here and at once to disown and disclaim it. At the same time, gentlemen, I would have you think considerably of Mr. Shellabear. Immediately after the meeting of the Liberal party of West Norfolk, held in London, at which Sir Willoughby Jones was unanimously selected to be the second candidate, I wrote to my agent to inform him of this resolution. I urged on him the necessity of prompt and vigorous action from Holkham. I was the more decided in my expressions to him, inasmuch as rumours were prevalent in the county, not only that I was indifferent to Liberal opinions, but that I even secretly desired the success of the Conservative party. I counselled, not dictation, not coercion in any form, but the adoption in common with my tenantry (whose political sympathies, as a body, are strongly and avowedly with the Liberal cause) of every legitimate measure to achieve the return of Mr. Gordon and Sir Willoughby Jones. In a letter written hastily on the eve of my departure I could not and did not enter into details; my views were firmly and decidedly expressed; but the execution of them was left to Mr. Shellabear's discretion. Zeal in carrying out instructions which were only indicated, and not given in detail, and the heat and fervour generated in an election, the battle of which had to be fought in the course of a few days, led him to issue the circular which has caused so much scandal—the impolicy and unfitness of which no one now sees more clearly than himself. And now, gentlemen, a word more. Coercion of the political views of the tenantry has never existed on the Holkham estate. My father gathered round him a body of tenantry who were attached to him by a community of sentiments. He and his tenantry were devoted to the Liberal cause; their united action in times past powerfully swayed many a hardy-contested election in Norfolk, a fact recorded in the political history of our county. An honoured remnant of that tenantry still exists on the estate. Sons and grandsons occupy the places of fathers and grandfathers who are gone. Like myself, they have inherited the same great political principles, and I have a proud consciousness that no estate in England has a tenantry with more united sentiments, even in politics; that with us Liberal principles are an heirloom and a tradition, and that coercion, always a crime, would be to you an unparalleled blunder and folly.—I am, yours truly, LEICESTER.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER AN OFFICER AT CHATHAM.

A DELIBERATE, and it is feared successful, attempt was made to murder Major Francis Horatio De Vere, an officer of the Royal Engineers attached to the headquarters of the Royal Engineer establishment, Chatham, on Friday afternoon. He was shot through the lungs, by a private of the corps, as he was stationed on the parade-ground of Hampton Barracks in the discharge of his military duties. The perpetrator is a young man named Curry, who had been but a short time in the corps. From the circumstances connected with the attempted murder, there is no doubt it had been planned some time previously. The officers and men of the various companies had fallen in in front of their quarters in the barrack-square shortly after one o'clock in readiness to proceed to the fieldworks, and Major De Vere was at the time standing with a group of other officers in conversation. On moving away a few paces, and while he was in the act of giving some orders, the report of a rifle fired from one of the upper windows of the rooms occupied by the Sappers was heard. He instantly staggered forward, exclaiming, "My God! My God! I am shot!" and fell into the arms of some of the officers who went to his assistance. At the same moment the man who had discharged the rifle from the window retreated into the centre of the room, and, putting down the rifle, walked into an adjoining apartment, where he was at once seized by Lieutenant Dunford and some men of the Royal Engineers. The distance of the spot where Major De Vere was standing at the time he was shot was between twenty and thirty yards from the window from which the rifle was discharged. At that moment his back was towards the window, the ball entering just below the shoulder and passing in a slightly downward direction into the lungs and out just below the left breast. The bullet then tore up the gravel and bounded over the heads of the men on parade, not one of whom, although there were several hundred in the barrack square at the time, was struck.

Major De Vere, who occupies a residence away from the barracks, was carried into the officers' quarters, where medical assistance was at once obtained. An examination of the wound made by the bullet showed that the internal hemorrhage was very great. Major De Vere has only within a short time succeeded Colonel Lovell, C.B., as instructor in field fortifications at the Royal Engineer establishment, and the accused has been under his instruction for some time past. The cause which led to the crime appears to have been that Major De Vere had caused Curry to be confined in the cells for a period of six days for some military offence. It is also stated that Major De Vere had refused to allow Curry to leave the fieldworks in consequence of his incompetency. Curry seems to have watched a favourable opportunity of being left alone in the barrack-room when he could discharge his rifle from the open window. On being arrested, a second rifle was found in the same room, and this had been likewise loaded by the prisoner, the inference being either that he had intended to discharge the second rifle at Major De Vere should the first shot have failed in striking him, or that he intended, after shooting the officer, to take his own life. The accused on being arrested did not offer any resistance, and made no remark. He has been in the corps rather more than twelve months, and was transferred to the Royal Engineers from one of the cavalry regiments. Major De Vere is an officer who has seen considerable service. He was employed on a special mission in Turkey, and subsequently he served throughout the whole of the Crimean War, from the landing of the Allies to the fall of Sebastopol. He is a Knight of the Legion of Honour, and is also decorated with the fifth class of the Medjidie. He succeeded to the appointment of instructor in field fortifications at Chatham about twelve months since, and is highly esteemed by his brother officers as well for his eminent services and great ability as for the conscientious manner in which he performed the whole of his professional duties.

Major De Vere is still alive, and, though in a precarious condition, it is hoped that he may recover.

DISMISSED THE SERVICE.—Lieutenant Denny, of H.M.S. Hector, has been dismissed the service for having gone ashore on the 29th of July in plain clothes against orders, and with having been drunk at a cricket-match. He flatly denied the charge of intoxication, and attributed the appearance of it to a fall from his horse, which made him faint and sick. Several witnesses substantiated his defence. He also stated that he went ashore in uniform, but put on plain clothes afterwards, because riding on horseback in naval uniform would have made him appear ridiculous in the eyes of the public. Lieutenant Denny was highly esteemed by his brother officers and the men under him. About three weeks ago, on a voyage between Portland and Weymouth by the steamer, a man fell overboard, when Lieutenant Denny, who was on board, jumped in after him, and held him up till a boat was got out and both were picked up.

FORMATION OF A PARK FOR SOUTHWARK.—The arrangements for forming a park for the south-eastern portion of the metropolis are now all completed, the Metropolitan Board having, after eight years' deliberation, fixed upon a site for it and concluded their negotiations for its purchase. The site consists of sixty-five acres of land, situated in the parish of Rotherhithe, and is bounded by Jamaica-level, Union-road, Rotherhithe New-road, and the South-Eastern Railway. The Board will be put in possession of the fee on the 29th of next month, when the purchase-money, £58,000, will be paid. The finance committee of that body have received instructions for negotiating a loan of £80,000 for the purchase of the land and for the laying out of the park. Of the sixty-five acres only forty-five will be devoted to the purposes of the park, as the remainder will be laid out in building plots and a road to encircle the park, so that the Board will be recouped a portion of its outlay by the sale of the plots in question. In order, however, to render the proposed park a source of health and enjoyment to the public, it will be necessary to remove some of the nuisances in the locality which are so injurious to the health and so inimical to the comfort of the neighbourhood, and which the local authorities have not been successful in removing; thus, the Atlas Manure-works, close to the site of the park, still emit at times vapours not only detrimental to health, but also destructive to the vegetation in the surrounding fields, so that the park trees and shrubs will be destroyed in the same manner. Mr. Salmon's manure-works have also been recently located in the same neighbourhood, and not far removed from the farther side of the park is a monstrous pigsty, whilst beyond this again there are railway arches in which chemical operations are carried on, which give rise to choking, burning, and oppressive vapours. It is therefore to be hoped that, simultaneously with the formation of the park, stringent measures will be taken by the Board to suppress or remove these and other nuisances of a like character in the vicinity.

LAW AND CRIME.

THE WHOLESALE MURDERER.

The old traditional melodrama invariably presented three types of theatrical character. There was the deep-chested villain, with black hair, deep brows, and indomitable although misdirected energy. Also the low-comedy man, with tawny hair, a perception of fun, and incorrigible chronic cowardice. The hero was always a walking gentleman, with nothing particular about him except a proneness to slowness and sentiment. It is curious to mark how, in real life, these three types become transposed as to their characteristics. The fair-haired man with a sense of humour is invariably the bravest of men upon occasion. The strong, dark, energetic man has no need to be even dishonest, much less villainous, and he fights manfully through the world, winning at every step not only the esteem of his fellows, but worldly success. Your pretty-faced, smug, sentimental, wordy, walking gentleman contains the materials for the most despicable of villains. He can not only commit the most atrocious of crimes, but will afterwards seek to gain public approbation by attempting to justify or extenuate his atrocities. To this class belong Wilkes Booth, Pritchard, and the fellow who calls himself Southey, but whose name is proved to have been Forward. He assumed the cognomen of Ernest Southey possibly from some vague idea of dignifying himself by the change. He was an idle, broken scamp, who conceived the idea of improving his position by studying to win at billiards. He succeeded in rendering himself a proficient at that game, which gentlemen play at for amusement and soundness for subsistence; and he also succeeded in winning from a silly young "swell," the Hon. Dudley Ward, a nominal sum of £1200 in a single night. But the Hon. Dudley had not the money. His relative, Earl Dudley, refused to discharge a claim founded upon a transaction in which a reckless scion of the family had evidently been "dropped upon" by a professional gambler. In this Lord Dudley was clearly in the right. But the fellow Southey, or Forward, hereupon considered himself aggrieved and most unjustly treated. Had young Dudley Ward won from Southey twelve hundred pence no human effort could have recovered that amount from the insolvent baker. But, as the case stood, Southey considered himself justified in attempting to worry Lord Dudley out of the debt of honour which his Lordship had never in any way contracted or sanctioned. A wretched woman, named White, the false wife of a schoolmaster, was set on by Southey to annoy Lord Dudley in his own house, whence she was most properly expelled. Then Southey set to work to write begging-letters to persons in high position; and as he, being utterly incapable of contributing a farthing's worth of benefit to the community (moreover incumbered with an illegitimate partner and family), was deservedly destitute, he on one or two occasions was assisted by the generous. When this business failed, he had recourse to the paltry device of a pretended suicidal despair. He appeared, in December last, before Mr. Tyrwhitt, at Marlborough-street, when, notwithstanding his pretence of starvation, he was well-dressed, and made an intensely foolish statement, to the following effect:—

He said that he had made the acquaintance, some time ago, of a lady of great attainments, but of no property. She had so far sacrificed herself to her children as to reduce herself to indigence. He had made a vow to see her through her difficulties; but being, as far as pecuniary matters were concerned, somewhat similarly circumstanced, he had suggested that they should unite their fates and make a joint effort to raise themselves into that position in society they were entitled to occupy. He found, however, that he could not marry the lady, as she had a husband, from whom she was separated, and they could not get a regular divorce for want of funds. They had come to the determination to form a union which should be binding on each other. At the same time, they stipulated that if they failed to raise themselves into a higher position they would commit suicide. The drugs were purchased, and they continued together; but, failing in their object, they reconsidered their determination, and had now resolved to separate and not to commit suicide. He now begged to hand over to the magistrate the bottle containing the poison, as a proof that all rash resolves had been given up.

Here the applicant offered to the magistrate something wrapped in paper.

Mr. Tyrwhitt—What is this—poison? I don't see that I am required to receive it. Take it to the police.

The applicant continued. He said that that was the first part of his case. The second part was of greater importance. He was desirous of assistance in raising himself again to that position he once filled and which he felt he ought to occupy.

Mr. Tyrwhitt—What has a magistrate to do with such a matter?

Applicant—If a gentleman of your large experience, in concert with the Earl of Shaftesbury and Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer—men who have studied life and who are skilled in its mysteries—will join with the all-powerful press in this work, I cannot for a moment doubt that they will at once decide on the value to be placed on my moral and intellectual attributes.

Mr. Tyrwhitt said he had no time to devote to such affairs. As he had no control over the press he must refer the applicant to its conductors.

Of course he did not state, as was the fact, that he had deserted his wife, still living. From bad to worse, Southey went on until he adopted the resolve, which to him appeared wise and just, of murdering all belonging to him. Three of his children he poisoned at once, in a coffeehouse near Holborn. Thence he proceeded to Ramsgate, where, with a revolver, by the sale of which he might have saved his children from imminent starvation, he slaughtered another child and his wife, whom he had not seen for seven years. It is sad to have to record the career of a ruffian so steeped in meanness and atrocity. Arrested for the Ramsgate murders, he confessed to the slaughter in Holborn. Even as to this, he was incapable of stating the truth, since there was no truth in him. He avowed that the poison used was nicotine, and it is clearly shown to have been prussic acid. While he admits the murders in Holborn, and is taken, red-handed, for those at Ramsgate, he still declares himself to be "innocent," and casts the blame upon those to whom he has fruitlessly addressed his wretched begging-letters. The abject worthlessness of the fellow shows itself in all that he does. After deliberately slaughtering five people, and after a verdict of murder has been found against him by a coroner's jury, upon conclusive evidence as well as his own confession, he protests against being photographed. He thinks it very hard that he is not allowed to have the newspapers in prison, so that he may satiate his miserable vanity by reading columns about himself, and see how much of the vapid trash which he is allowed to scribble finds its way to the

public eye. And yet even he, by sheer force of what is called "bounce," obtains some kind of consideration. The justices, with something like an apology to the prisoner, order off the photographer. He is allowed to send telegrams, to be kept as souvenirs, to people who enjoy the honour of being acquainted with him. Mr. Lewis Hill (of whose kindness the prisoner speaks gratefully), ordered him a mutton chop, potatoes, bread, and some ale, which were supplied, and which he ate with evident relish and enjoyment." We quote a report which passes all need of comment. There is something very wrong in all this. Our authorities, by their treatment of enormous criminals, actually encourage a most mischievous respect for crime. The Judge weeps when passing sentence; sheriffs, chaplains, and gaolers shake hands at the base of the scaffold with villains who ought to be sent swinging with a hearty kick from the hangman. Here is this Southey actually propounding social problems to the world. We quote a specimen of the balderdash which he has the insolence to put forward in his own defence:—

Is the national system of social justice in Great Britain a recognition of the Old and New Testament, and of those teachings as a Divine revelation from God to man; and what is justice between man and his fellow-man and all mankind?

Does the law of Great Britain justify a private citizen in killing another citizen, either in defence of himself or in defence of law or justice?

If a private citizen feels himself conscientiously called upon to perform a certain act, not knowing that act to be wrong in the eye of the law, does the law hold it justice to inflict punishment for such act, in which no wrong was knowingly done?

What is the exact definition of that which, in the eye of the law, makes one man an accessory before the fact?

I ask to see the public papers, so that I may see what false reports go to the public, and have an opportunity of refuting, disproving them. Why should it be allowed that any lie should be propagated and dispersed to the public, and I be denied opportunity of answering? These same lies will reach the jury, which is to be taken from that public, and predispose their minds. Why am I, who, even in the eye of the law, am yet innocent, whatever my actions may have been, deprived of all social rights and those supports and comforts to the mind which are so absolutely necessary to the retention of power to defend myself?

POLICE.

THE BOY'S FIRST WATCH.—Walter Webb, a lad not known to the police, was charged with stealing a watch from Robert Gowland, a little fellow who called himself a "drill boy."

The Prosecutor said—On Monday afternoon I was standing in the Mile-end-road. This other boy (prisoner) was next to me, and he took my watch from my pocket, broke it just here (the bow), and ran away, dragging me with him, because I caught hold of him behind. Then this gentleman came and laid hold of both of us, and somebody gave him my watch all covered with mud. This is it.

Mr. Safford (clerk)—Is it your own property?

The Prosecutor—Yes, Sir; but I only had it half-an-hour.

Mr. Safford—How was that?

Prosecutor—I had been saving up my money ever since last March to buy it, Sir; it's worth 21s. (This was said with much importance.)

Policeman—I was just going among the crowd to disperse it, when I saw the prisoner burst from it and this boy clinging to him, almost fainting. I thought, so I caught hold of both. He told me, somehow, that prisoner had stolen his watch, and at that moment a young man handed it to me, saying he had picked it up. He is not here.

Prosecutor—But he didn't pick it up; this one gave it to him. I should know him again.

Prisoner denied the charge, and was remanded, by order of Mr. Ellison, the magistrate.

MURDEROUS CONFLICT WITH THE POLICE IN IRELAND.

A CORK contemporary publishes some details of a murderous conflict between the police and populace at Dangan fair. Dangan is a little village about eight miles from Middleton, and three from Castlemartyr. Its annual fair is a very large and important one, and that held on Monday week was very largely attended. As is usual at all country fairs, a small body of police were present. The force consisted of seven men, two from Castlemartyr, two from Killalea, and three from Newtown; they were all under the command of Constable Jacques, of Castlemartyr. All was perfectly quiet until about six o'clock in the evening, when the police arrested a man named Connolly, who was, as they state, drunk, and had been fighting with some other men. Shortly after Connolly's arrest a number of people came up to the police and asked them to let their prisoner go. The police assert that the crowd who came to demand the liberty of Connolly were 200 or 300 in number, and were very violent and noisy. It is, however, stated by others that only a few persons went up to ask for the man's freedom, and that they did so civilly. The police refused, and upon their refusal stones were thrown at them and two or three policemen struck. On the stones being thrown, the crowd began to close in around the police, who used their bayonets pretty freely to keep off the people, but did not, as far as it appears, inflict any serious wounds save one. Immediately afterwards the seven policemen in some manner got separated from each other—they state by a rush made by the crowd—and four of them, still retaining their prisoner, got into a small cabin in the village, while the three others got into a field. With the larger party was Jacques, the constable in command. At this period a young man jumped up on a bank and addressed the crowd in a most excited manner, calling on them to show that they were good Fenians, to prove that they were able to fight for the freedom of Ireland, and not to be afraid of a handful of police. After this the crowd became very violent, broke with stones the door and windows of the cottage where the police had taken shelter, and threatened to burn the house about them. The police then fired into the crowd, and immediately afterwards the three policemen who were in the field, and who allege that they were attacked in a similar manner, also fired. It is stated that seven persons were struck with the bullets fired by the police. It is not alleged that, after the shots were fired, the crowd committed any further acts of violence, and it appears, they quietly dispersed. The four policemen soon after left the house where they had taken shelter, and proceeded to Castlemartyr, carrying with them their prisoner Connolly. Three persons were seriously and one mortally wounded. One man received a severe flesh wound in the leg from a bayonet, another was shot through the arm, and a third, a groom, named Sullivan, had a narrow escape of his life, the upper part of his ear being shot off by a bullet. The man mortally wounded is named Laurence Kelly. He is a labourer, aged about thirty years, is of good character, and a fine, powerful young fellow. He was shot in the thigh, the bullet entering behind, breaking the thigh-bone, and lodging in the flesh. He has since died. He said he heard no speech, and was going quietly away, when the police fired and he was shot. The latter part of the poor fellow's story is, to a certain extent, corroborated by the nature of the wound, which evidently shows that his back was turned at the time he was shot. None of the police received any serious injury.

DEATH WHILE BATHING.—On Monday an inquest was held at Trumpton, before Mr. Barlow, on the body of Mr. George Galliers, aged twenty-three years, late a sizar of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Mr. Frederic Le Mothe, undergraduate of Corpus Christi College, who gave his evidence with much emotion, said that, on Saturday last, the deceased called upon him and

proposed that they should go and bathe. Witness could swim, but the deceased could not. Deceased took witness a little higher up the river, and, pointing to a place, said, "There is a deep hole here." He also said that that was where his brother (Mr. Thomas Galliers, undergraduate of Corpus Christi College) had got in some days before. Witness said then "Do you go down to the shallow part, and I will swim down to you." Deceased did so. In about a minute afterwards witness plunged into the river and swam down to the deceased. When within about a yard of the deceased witness tried to sound the bottom, and found that the water just came up to his chin. Walked to where deceased was standing nearly up to his chest in the water. Went up to deceased and told him that the way witness was taught to swim when he was a boy was by another person holding his head. Deceased said the great difficulty he had was with his legs; he thought he could manage with his hands, but not with his legs. Witness took deceased's head in his hands and told him to kick with his feet. Deceased did so, and pushed witness forwards into the stream. Both were out of their depth in an instant. Deceased seized witness by the neck and they both went under. Each clung to the other very tightly, and witness felt sure that both would be drowned. After they had been under some time they cleared from one another almost without a struggle, and witness then struck out for the surface. The water seemed to be of a great depth, and witness almost feared that he should never get to the top. He did, however, and scrambled out, and then he ran directly for a gate, of which deceased had, on a previous occasion, spoken to him, and had, on Saturday, actually shown him. Witness threw the gate into the river, with the hope that the deceased might be able to seize it; but he was then under water, and witness could not see him. Witness then jumped into the water again. There were two men fishing, about 150 or 200 yards off. Witness shouted and saw them come running up the bank. They ran round by the railway bridge to get on the other side of the river, as there were a great many weeds on the side where they were. They brought a long pole and threw it into the river to witness. Witness probed the bottom of the river with it to try if he could feel the bottom. One of the men then said, "Why don't you dive?" Witness then swam under water and looked at the bottom, but could see nothing whatever. At last he found himself very weak and cold, and his hands all cramped. Witness then put on his things, and another young man who came up stripped, and dived several times, but could find no trace of the deceased. Some men then came up with a grappling iron and threw it across the stream, but could not discover deceased. A boat was sent for, and rowed about, and at last one of the occupants said, "There's the body." Witness did not want to see it drawn out, and went away. The spot where the body was found was about a yard from where he first sunk, and on the same side of the river. Should say it was about three quarters of an hour before the body was got out. Believed deceased was about twenty-three years of age. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidentally drowned." The sad occurrence has spread a gloom not only over the college of which deceased was a member, but the University at large. The deceased was a young man of much intellectual promise; he had entered last October, and had come out in the first class at the late college examination. He was a native of Herefordshire, and has left no parents to mourn his loss.

MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

NOTWITHSTANDING that the supply of stock in the hands of the jobbers is small, and that the Government broker has continued his operations on account of the Sinking Fund, all Home Securities have ruled heavy during the week, at reduced quotations. Consols for Money, have ruled at 89½; Ditto, for Account, 89½; Ditto, Reduced and New Three per Cent, 89 to 89½; 4½ per Cent, 89½; 5 per Cent, 89½; 5½ per Cent, 89½; 6 per Cent, 89½; 6½ per Cent, 89½; 7 per Cent, 89½; 7½ per Cent, 89½; 8 per Cent, 89½; 8½ per Cent, 89½; 9 per Cent, 89½; 9½ per Cent, 89½; 10 per Cent, 89½; 10½ per Cent, 89½; 11 per Cent, 89½; 11½ per Cent, 89½; 12 per Cent, 89½; 12½ per Cent, 89½; 13 per Cent, 89½; 13½ per Cent, 89½; 14 per Cent, 89½; 14½ per Cent, 89½; 15 per Cent, 89½; 15½ per Cent, 89½; 16 per Cent, 89½; 16½ per Cent, 89½; 17 per Cent, 89½; 17½ per Cent, 89½; 18 per Cent, 89½; 18½ per Cent, 89½; 19 per Cent, 89½; 19½ per Cent, 89½; 20 per Cent, 89½; 20½ per Cent, 89½; 21 per Cent, 89½; 21½ per Cent, 89½; 22 per Cent, 89½; 22½ per Cent, 89½; 23 per Cent, 89½; 23½ per Cent, 89½; 24 per Cent, 89½; 24½ per Cent, 89½; 25 per Cent, 89½; 25½ per Cent, 89½; 26 per Cent, 89½; 26½ per Cent, 89½; 27 per Cent, 89½; 27½ per Cent, 89½; 28 per Cent, 89½; 28½ per Cent, 89½; 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DUBLIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1865.

UNDER THE SPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

OPEN DAILY, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; and in the EVENING, on TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, from 7.30 to 10 o'clock.

Admission, Unshilling. Admission, Unshilling. (By order) HENRY PARKINSON, Sec. and Comptroller.

RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS. Return Tickets to Dublin, available for one month, are issued at London and the principal railway stations in England and Scotland, at an abatement of fifteen per cent below the ordinary return-ticket rate.

Passengers taking these tickets can at the time of purchase obtain a ticket entitling them to admission six times to the Exhibition for 4s. 6d., being twenty-five per cent under the ordinary charge.

Excursion Tickets are issued from London to Dublin and back for 21s., available for a week; also for 25s. 6d., available for a fortnight. The holders of these tickets are entitled, on payment of one shilling, to obtain a ticket giving admission twice to the Exhibition.

On the Irish Railways Excursion Tickets are also issued at greatly reduced fares, affording unusual facilities for visiting the celebrated scenery of the country.

For further particulars see Railway Companies' announcements. Full particulars as to hotel and lodging accommodation can be furnished at the Inquiry Office in the Exhibition Building, where all railway-tickets must be marked.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

TOURISTS' TICKETS, available for one calendar month, are now ISSUED at Paddington, Victoria, Chelsea, and Kensington, and other principal stations on the Great Western Railway, to the principal WATERING-PLACES on the Dorsetshire, Somersetshire, Devonshire, Cornwall, and Yorkshire Coasts, North and South Wales, and the Isle of Man.

Tourists' Tickets are also issued for Circular Tours in North Wales.

To Buxton, Malvern, the Valley of the Wye, the Cumberland Lake District, Dublin (via Holyhead), the Lakes of Killarney, Limerick, &c., and the Channel Islands (via Weymouth).

Cheap Return Tickets to Malvern are now issued on Fridays and Saturdays, available for return by any train up to the evening of the following Monday.

Programmes containing fares and full particulars may be obtained at all the Company's Offices and Stations.

Paddington, July, 1865. J. GIBBSON, General Manager.

BRIGHTON and BACK FOR THREE SHILLINGS, EVERY SUNDAY and MONDAY, from LONDON BRIDGE, Victoria, and Kensington Terminals, at 9 a.m.

Children under 12 years of age, half price. No luggage allowed.

HASTINGS and BACK FOR THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE, EVERY SUNDAY, by the BRIGHTON RAILWAY.

Children under 12 years of age, half price. No luggage allowed.

PORTSMOUTH and BACK FOR THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE, EVERY SUNDAY, by the BRIGHTON RAILWAY.

Children under 12 years of age, half price. No luggage allowed.

CHEAP SATURDAY to MONDAY RETURN TICKETS

are issued every SATURDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING from London Bridge, Victoria, and Kensington Terminals to BRIGHTON, Worthing, Littlehampton, Bognor, Chichester, Portsmouth, Ryde, Seaford, Bournemouth, St. Leonards, Hastings, &c. For particulars, see Time-tables of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway.

SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—FAMILY TICKETS

are now issued from Waterloo Station by all Trains for London and the Continent, available for the return journey for a month, at 4s. 6d. for 35s. for the first time, a grand central railway, "L'Estimoteur," arranged expressly for these tickets, at Mr. Alfred Mellon's. Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, Miscellaneous nights, Thursday next, Aug. 24, the first part will be selected from the works of Haydn and Weber. Saturday, a popular and valuable night. Admission, One Shilling. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon.

THE EXHIBITION OF PORTRAITS

MINIATURES, at the SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, is now Open Daily.

By order of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

STODARE.—134th REPRESENTATION.

THEATRE OF MYSTERY, EGYPTIAN HALL.—Mere of Magic and Mysticalism, by Colonel STODARE.—The Real Indian Basket Trick and Instantaneous Growth of Flower Trees, as introduced, for the first time in this country, on Easter Monday, April 17, 1865, by Colonel Stodare, and only performed by him and the Indian Macclann. EVERY EVENING at Eight (Saturday included) also on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at Three. Tickets at 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s., 7s., 9s., 11s., 13s., 15s., 17s., 19s., 21s., 23s., 25s., 27s., 29s., 31s., 33s., 35s., 37s., 39s., 41s., 43s., 45s., 47s., 49s., 51s., 53s., 55s., 57s., 59s., 61s., 63s., 65s., 67s., 69s., 71s., 73s., 75s., 77s., 79s., 81s., 83s., 85s., 87s., 89s., 91s., 93s., 95s., 97s., 99s., 101s., 103s., 105s., 107s., 109s., 111s., 113s., 115s., 117s., 119s., 121s., 123s., 125s., 127s., 129s., 131s., 133s., 135s., 137s., 139s., 141s., 143s., 145s., 147s., 149s., 151s., 153s., 155s., 157s., 159s., 161s., 163s., 165s., 167s., 169s., 171s., 173s., 175s., 177s., 179s., 181s., 183s., 185s., 187s., 189s., 191s., 193s., 195s., 197s., 199s., 201s., 203s., 205s., 207s., 209s., 211s., 213s., 215s., 217s., 219s., 221s., 223s., 225s., 227s., 229s., 231s., 233s., 235s., 237s., 239s., 241s., 243s., 245s., 247s., 249s., 251s., 253s., 255s., 257s., 259s., 261s., 263s., 265s., 267s., 269s., 271s., 273s., 275s., 277s., 279s., 281s., 283s., 285s., 287s., 289s., 291s., 293s., 295s., 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